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AN ATLAS OF EMPIRE

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

AN ATLAS OF CURRENT AFFAIRS
AN ATLAS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

AN ATLAS OF EMPIRE

by

J. F. HORRABIN



LONDON

VICTOR GOLLANCZ LTD

1937

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PREFACE

THIS BOOK AIMS at providing a compact illustrated catalogue of those areas of the world's surface which are the property, not of their own inhabitants (or class of those inhabitants), but of some other alien State. The distribution of these "colonial possessions" between their respective owners and exploiters has become a burning question of international politics. It seemed, therefore, worth while to list them, with a bare minimum of the essential facts about the manner of their acquisition, the nature of their resources, and the degree of their general development.

In a catalogue of this kind it was obviously impossible to deal with the sequence of historical events which has resulted in the present distribution of colonial territories. The earliest of the colonies or settlements briefly described in this book date from the beginnings of what is euphemistically called "the expansion of Europe," just over four centuries ago; the latest—Abyssinia—from the earlier part of this present year (1936). Within the period between these two dates economic development had entirely altered the relative wealth and strength of the European States; and also, at a later stage, had brought about the emergence of rival capitalist-imperialist Powers in other continents. The resultant distribution of territorial possessions is a reflection

PREFACE

of this historical background; but that background is necessarily for the most part outside our scope here.¹

A word of explanation is desirable as to the definition of "colonial possession" adopted for the purposes of this book. Modern imperialism—Italy's recent exploit notwithstanding—does not always proceed by the method of armed conquest and annexation of territory. It has discovered that economic "penetration," leaving the political independence of the penetrated country nominally intact, is occasionally sufficient for its purposes. In a very real sense, therefore, and whether formally recognised as "spheres of influence" or not, such "penetrated" (and dependent) countries may be accounted colonial possessions of other States. But to have included all these in our catalogue would have been to map five-sixths of the world. I have mapped all the colonial possessions proper; but I have also included one or two nominally independent, or partly independent, countries—e.g. Manchukuo, and the Philippines—the status of which has been, or is likely to be, a cause of international complications. And the only reason for the omission of other such countries—Iraq, Egypt, Tibet, certain Central American Republics, and even some of the smaller European States—is that the list had to end somewhere.

With the exception of the Island of Sakhalin, I

¹ For a very brief outline of the history of "the expansion of Europe" I may be permitted to refer the reader to my own *The Opening-Up of the World* (Methuen's "World To-day" series).

•

PREFACE

have included none of the Asiatic territories of the U.S.S.R. ; not only because of the present " non-colonial " status of these territories, but also because, as compared with the overseas possessions of the imperialist Powers, they have obviously a far greater degree of natural geographical unity with the economic and political centre of the U.S.S.R. in Europe. On the other hand, I have included the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire ; since, whatever the degree of their political independence, the fact that they remain the largest relatively undeveloped territories available for white (and other) settlement inevitably brings them into the sphere of imperialist rivalries and jealousies.

Like its predecessors, *An Atlas of Current Affairs* and *An Atlas of European History*, this book has depended at every stage on the tireless help of Margaret McWilliams.

J. F. H.

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page</i> 5
----------------	---------------

EUROPE

1	Colonial Possessions in Europe	15
2	Gibraltar	17
3	Malta	19
4	Dodecanese Islands	21
5	Cyprus	23

AFRICA

6	Colonial Possessions in Africa	25
7	Africa before the Great Scramble	27

Northern Africa :

8	(1) Morocco, Algeria, Tunis	29
9	(2) Libya	31
10	(3) Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	33

Western Africa :

11	(1) Rio de Oro, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone	35
12	(2) Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Dahomey, Nigeria	37
13	(3) French Sudan, Niger Colony	39

CONTENTS

AFRICA—*contd.*

Central Africa :

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| 14 | (1) French Equatorial Africa, Cameroon, Rio Muni | <i>page</i> 41 |
| 15 | (2) Belgian Congo, Angola | 43 |

Southern Africa :

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 16 | (1) The Union, and British Protectorates | 45 |
| 17 | (2) The Union, and British Protectorates | 47 |
| 18 | (3) The Union, and British Protectorates | 49 |

Eastern Africa :

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 19 | (1) N. and S. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese E. Africa | 51 |
| 20 | (2) Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius | 53 |
| 21 | (3) Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika | 55 |
| 22 | (4) Eritrea, Somaliland, Abyssinia | 57 |
| 23 | French and British Possessions in Africa | 59 |
| 24 | French Africa | 61 |
| 25 | Ex-German Possessions in Africa | 63 |
| 26 | Chartered Companies in Africa | 65 |
| 27 | The Peoples of Africa | 67 |

ASIA

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|
| 28 | Colonial Possessions in Asia | 69 |
|----|------------------------------|----|

The Near East :

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| 29 | (1) Syria, Palestine, Transjordan | 71 |
| 30 | (2) Aden, Perim Island | 73 |

CONTENTS

ASIA—*contd.*

31	(3) Aden Protectorate, Sokotra, Kuria Muria Islands	<i>page</i> 75
32	(4) Rahrein, Koweit	77
	India :	
33	(1) Native States	79
34	(2) Provinces	81
35	(3) French and Portuguese possessions	83
36	(4) Industrialism	85
37	(5) Ceylon	87
38	(6) Ceylon	89
39	(7) Burma, Andaman Islands	91
	The Far East :	
40	(1) Korea, Dairen	93
41	(2) Manchukuo	95
42	(3) Formosa, Hong Kong, Macao, Kwang-Chau-Wan	97
43	(4) Indo-China	99
44	(5) British Malaya	101
45	(6) Java, Sumatra	103
46	(7) Java, Sumatra	105
47	(8) Celebes, Borneo, Timor	107
48	(9) Philippines	109
49	(10) Sakhalin Island	111

AMERICA

50	Colonial Possessions in North America	113
	North America :	
51	(1) Canada	115

CONTENTS

AMERICA—*contd.*

52	(2) Canada	<i>page</i> 117
53	(3) Canada	119
54	(4) Alaska, Aleutian Islands	121
55	(5) Newfoundland, Labrador	123
56	(6) Greenland	125

Central America :

57	(1) Brit. Honduras, Panama Canal Zone	127
58	(2) West Indies	129
59	Colonial Possessions in South America	131
60	South America : Guiana, Trinidad	133

AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC

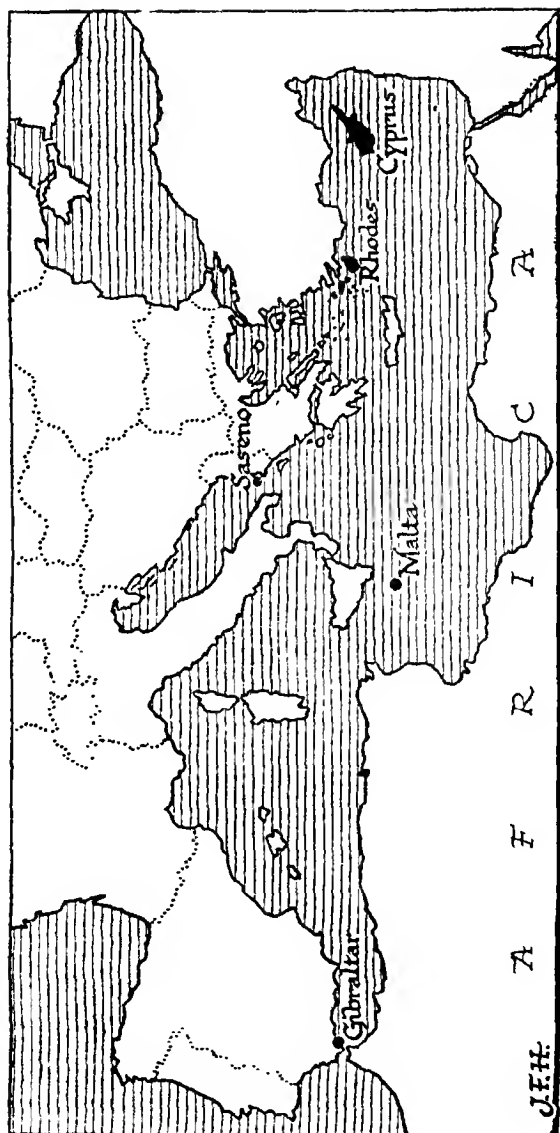
Australia and Pacific :

61	(1) The Pacific Islands	135
62	(2) Australia	137
63	(3) Australia	139
64	(4) Tasmania	141
65	(5) New Zealand	143
66	(6) New Guinea	145
67	(7) Fiji Islands	147
68	(8) Samoan Islands	149
69	(9) New Caledonia, New Hebrides	151
70	(10) Hawaii	153

<i>Index of Possessions</i>	155
-----------------------------	-----

MAPS

MAP I

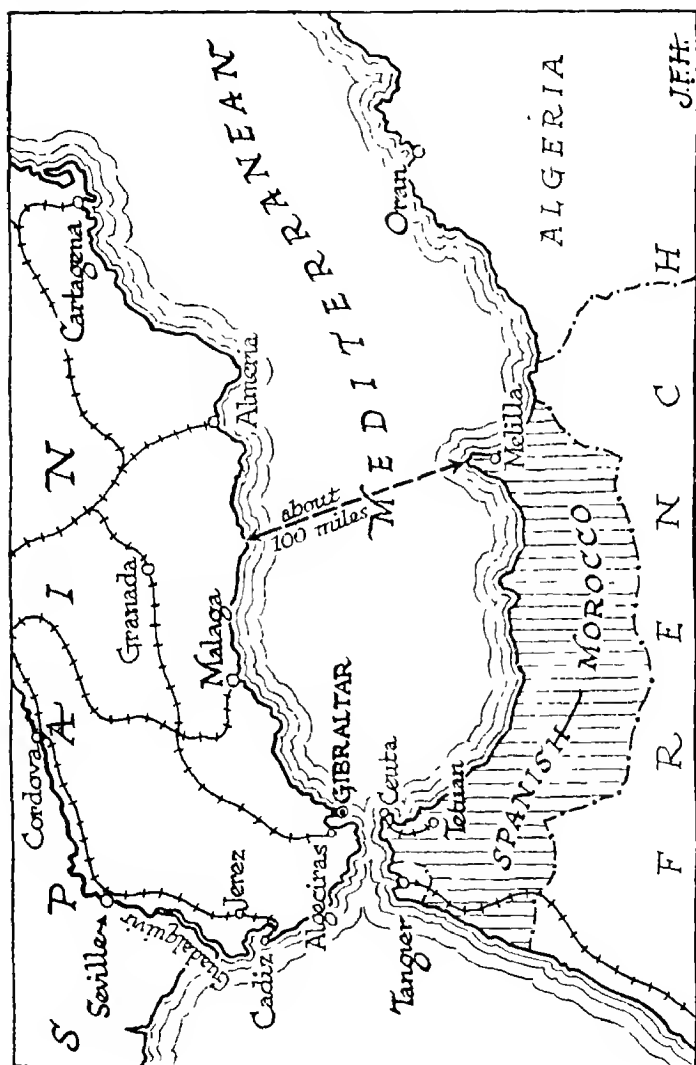


COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE

EUROPE IS PRIMARILY, of course, a group of States holding colonial possessions in other continents; its peoples belonging to the superior white race which has been entrusted with the mission of civilisation in other parts of the world. There are, however, a few small but strategically important colonial possessions in Europe itself—all in the Mediterranean area, i.e. in the border zone between Europe, Asia, and Africa. These include the British possessions of Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus¹; and the small Albanian island of Saseno, and the Ægean Islands of the Dodecanese group (including Rhodes), held by Italy. All have been given a new significance by Italy's recent aggressive policy, and its implicit threat to the safety of the main British line of communication with India and the East.

¹ Geographically, Cyprus is regarded as a part of Asia; but its preponderantly European population justifies its inclusion here.

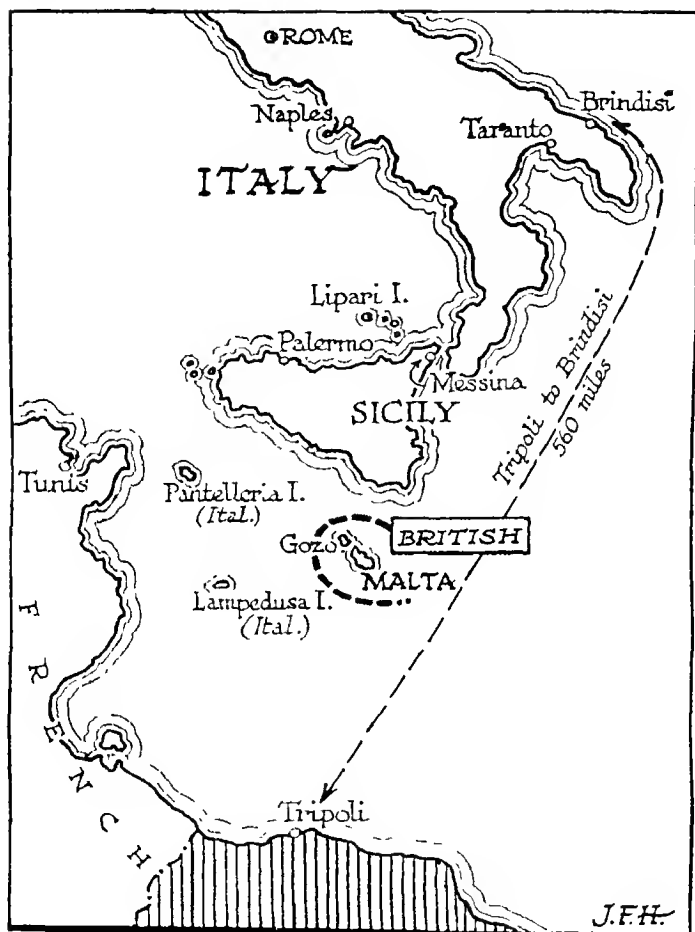
MAP 2



EUROPE (1)

GIBRALTAR, small rocky peninsula with area of less than two square miles, captured by British in 1704 and since held as fortified post and naval base commanding Atlantic entrance to Mediterranean. Admiralty harbour covers 440 acres. Settled population is mixed, Spanish and Italian. Total population, including garrison, about 21,000.

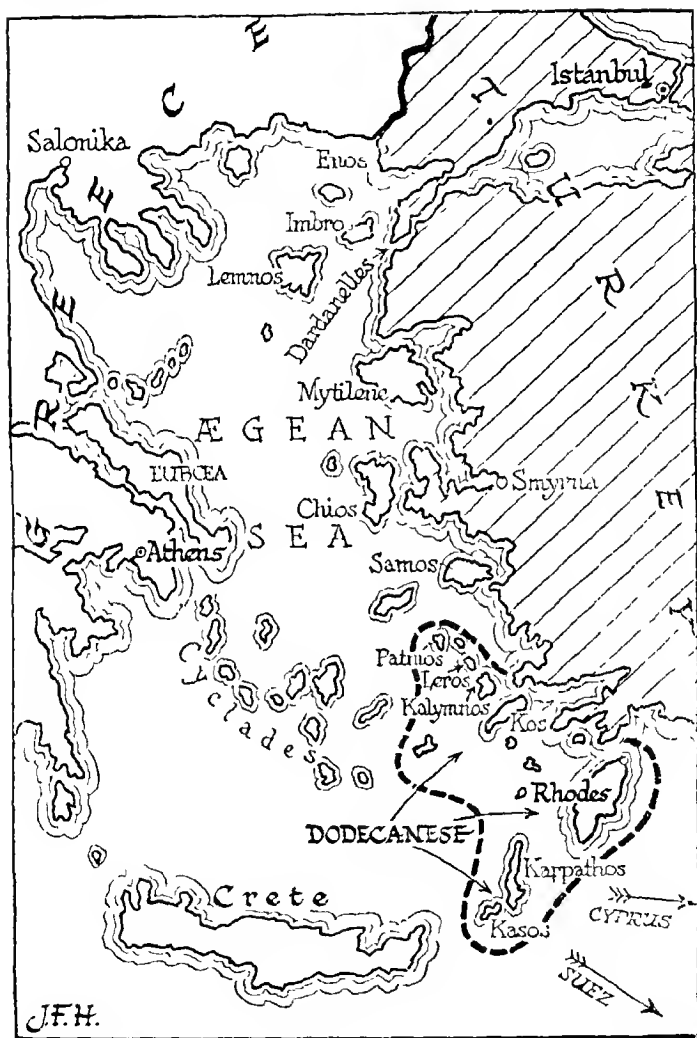
MAP 3



EUROPE (2)

MALTA, second key-point on British Mediterranean-Red Sea road to India, is base for repair and refitment of British Mediterranean Fleet. Annexed by Britain 1814, after Britain had aided a Maltese revolt against Napoleon. Area of Malta Island, 95 square miles; of Gozo Island, 26 square miles. Total population, about a quarter of a million. In 1921 an elected Legislature established; but responsible government suspended since 1933. As map indicates, Malta lies directly across line of Italian communications with Tripoli.

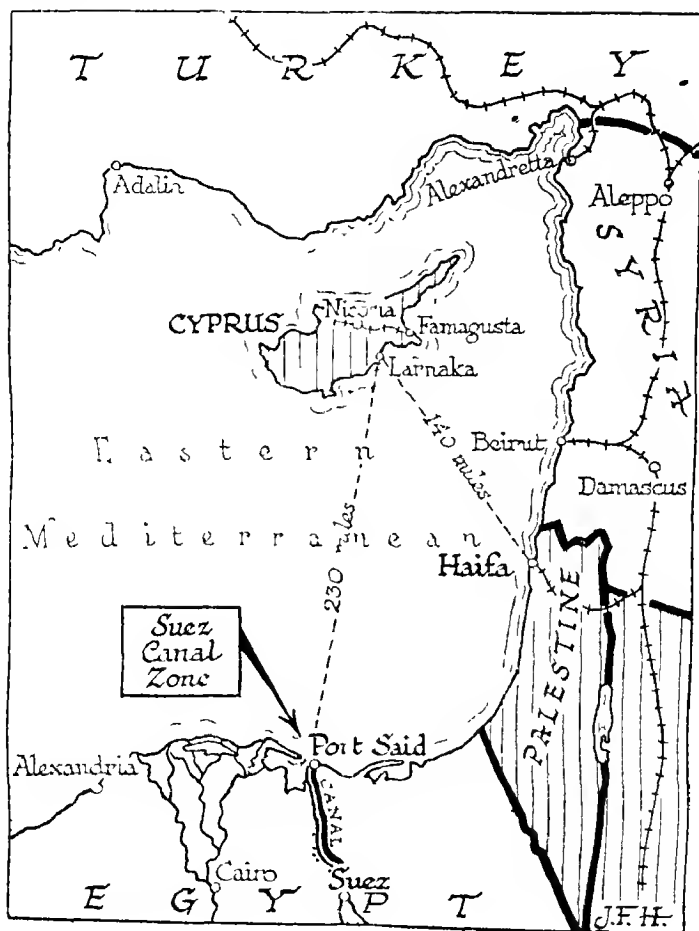
MAP 4



EUROPE (3)

DODECANESE ISLANDS, at south-eastern end of Ægean Sea, first occupied by Italy in 1912, during Italo-Turkish War. Italian possession confirmed by Treaty of Lausanne, 1924. Fourteen islands in all. Total population, 132,000 (83 per cent Greek). Italian naval stations on Rhodes and Leros. Possession of these islands strategically important as strengthening Italy's position in Eastern Mediterranean.

MAP 5

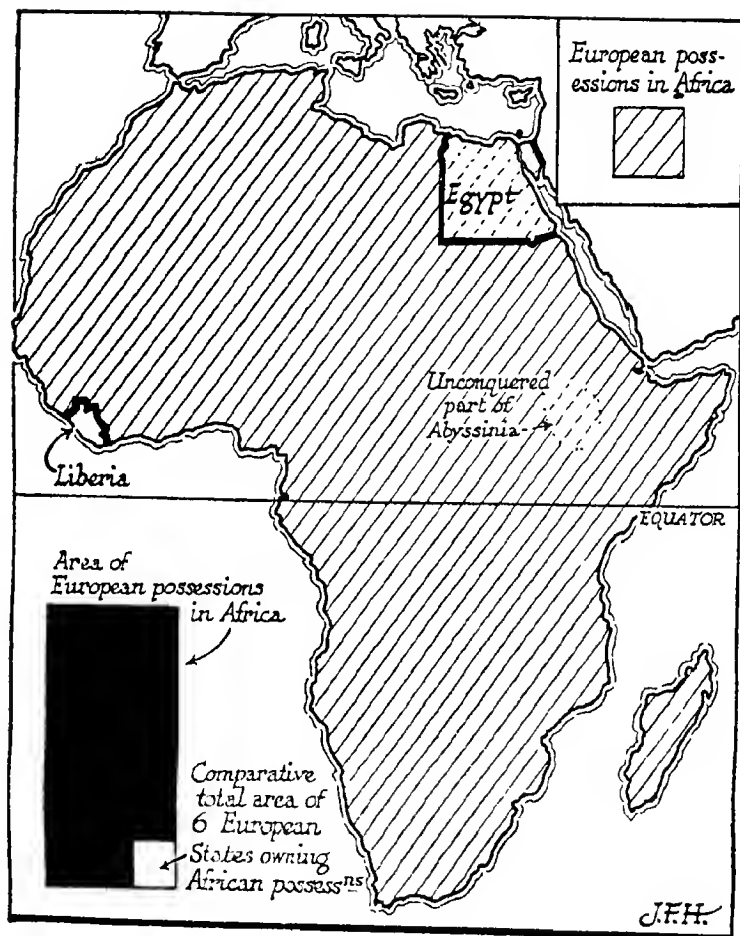


EUROPE (4)

OCCUPATION of island of CYPRUS establishes Britain firmly in Eastern Mediterranean. Island's history dates from time of Greek and Phœnician colonies. Taken by Turks from Venetians, 1571, and held by them until cession to England, 1878—three years after purchase of Suez Canal shares for Britain by Disraeli. Formally annexed by Britain, November 1914. Hitherto unfortified, but Anglo-Egyptian Treaty (1936), which reduced British military forces in Egypt, was promptly followed by announcement of plans to make Cyprus a British naval base. Total population, 350,000, of whom 64,000 are Turkish Moslems, remainder Greek Christians. Exports fruit, tobacco, cotton, some minerals.

Although Egypt is granted greater measure of independence by new Treaty (1936), Great Britain retains special rights in SUEZ CANAL ZONE, key to Red Sea route to India and East.

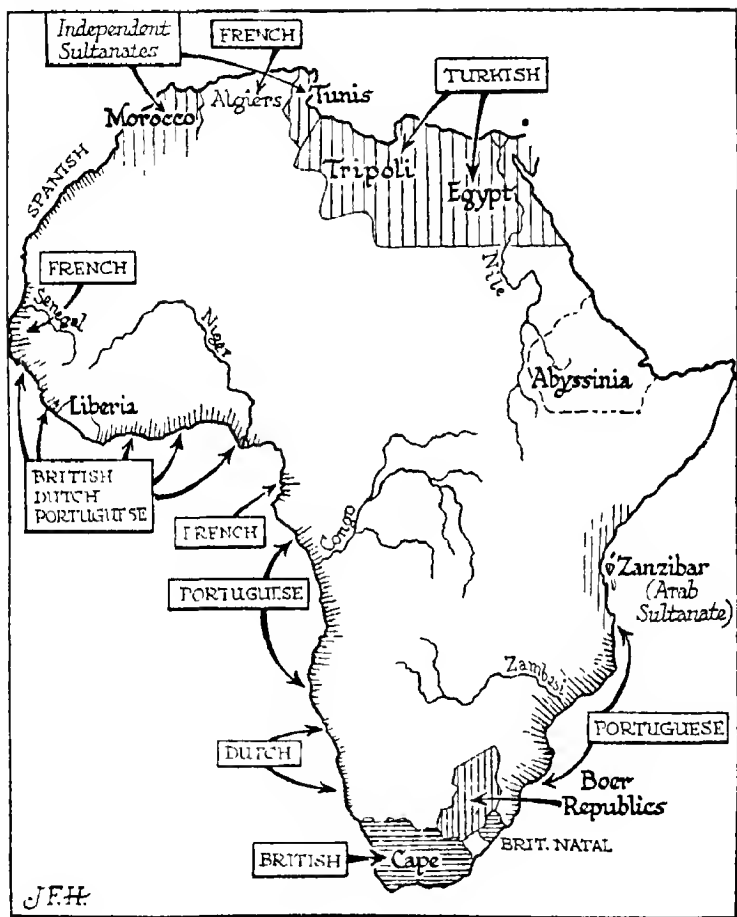
MAP 6



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

AS LATE AS 1875 not more than one tenth of AFRICA had been made the property of outside States. With the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy, 1936, the whole of the continent, excepting Egypt in the north, and Liberia on the west coast, has come under the rule of six European countries—France, Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and Spain. These six States, with a European area of some 660,000 square miles, own close on $11\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles in Africa. Only in the northern provinces of Algeria, which are Departments of France, and in certain areas where the method of Indirect Rule permits of some measure of tribal democracy, can any of the inhabitants of these vast areas be said to have any voice whatsoever in their own government.

MAP 7

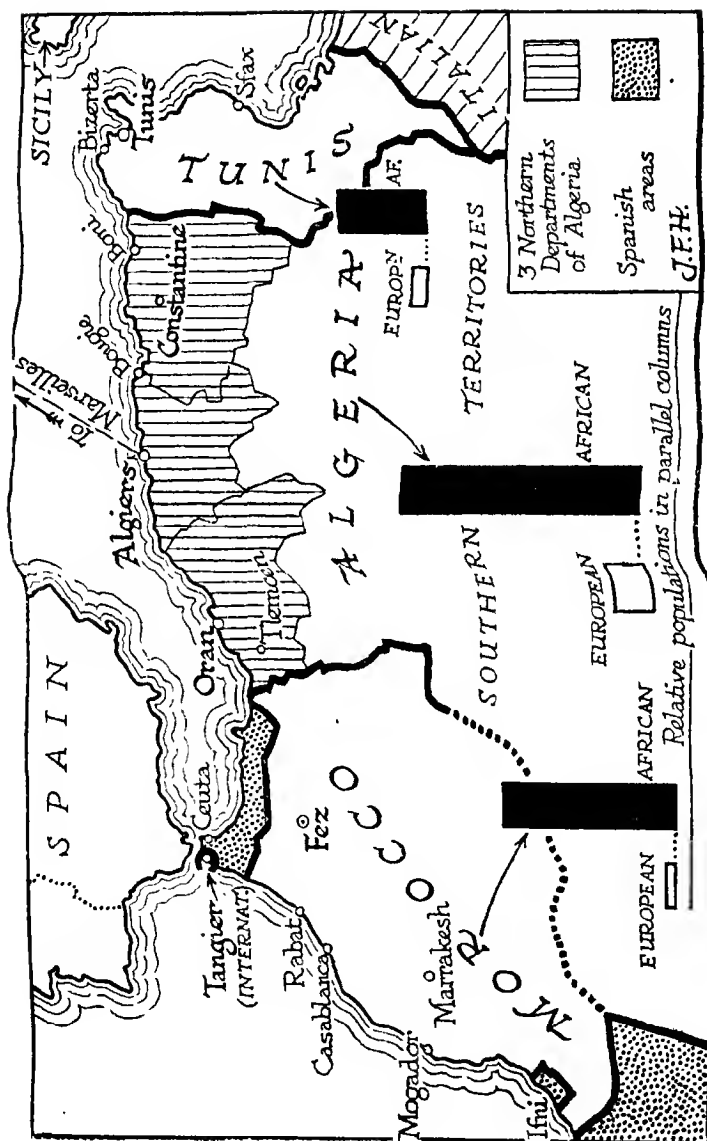


AFRICA BEFORE THE GREAT SCRAMBLE

BEFORE THE GREAT COLONIAL RUSH which took place in the 80's of the last century, the possessions of the European Powers in Africa were mainly confined to the coastline. France already held Algiers, and the British the Cape (previously Dutch). North-east of the latter colony the two Boer Republics (Transvaal and Orange Free State) were established. French, British, Dutch, and Portuguese held strips along the west coast. Further south, on both sides of the continent, centring on the mouth of the Congo on one side, and that of the Zambesi on the other, the Portuguese were in possession. The remains of the Arab conquests in Africa, north and east, were divided between the Turkish possessions of Tripoli and Egypt, and independent sultanates in Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar. Before the end of the century the whole of the interior of the continent had been divided between various European Powers.

(The map shows the position about 1865.)

MAP 8



NORTHERN AFRICA (I)

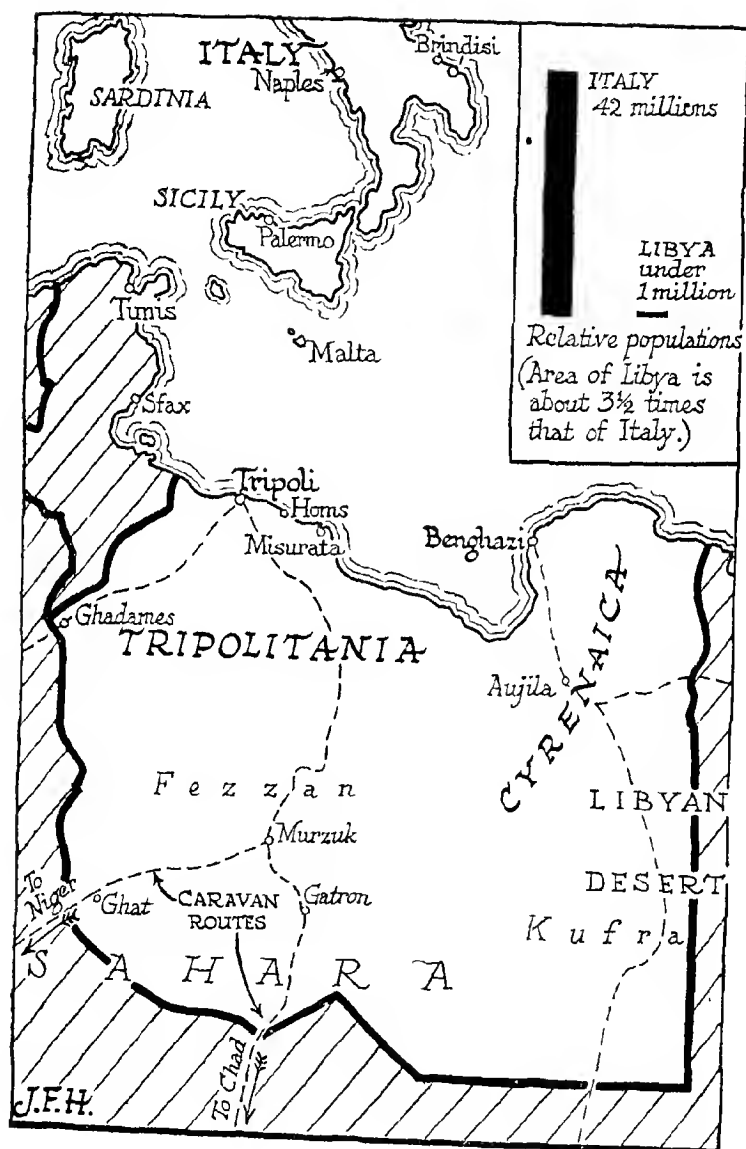
FRENCH MOROCCO (Protectorate); Algeria (three northern provinces are Departments of France proper, southern desert areas under Colonial administration); Tunis (Protectorate).

Conquest of ALGERIA, 1830-47, pre-dated modern imperialism. Native inhabitants, Arabs, Berbers, Kabyles, etc., about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million; Europeans just under a million. Large proportion of Italians among European settlers. Exports wines and cereals.

TUNIS became French Protectorate, 1883. Has always been cause of jealousy on part of Italy, owing to its close proximity to latter. Population, 195,000 Europeans, half of them Italians; $2\frac{1}{4}$ million Africans (Arabs and Bedouins). Exports grain and wines.

Protectorate of MOROCCO divided into three zones—largest, French; small Spanish zones in north, at Ifni on west coast, and in south adjoining Spanish colony, Rio de Oro; and still smaller international zone, Tangier. French Protectorate established 1912; “pacification,” by high explosive, 1912-26. Population, which includes large number native Jews, $4\frac{1}{2}$ million (150,000 Europeans). Mineral wealth probably considerable; exports large quantities of phosphates.

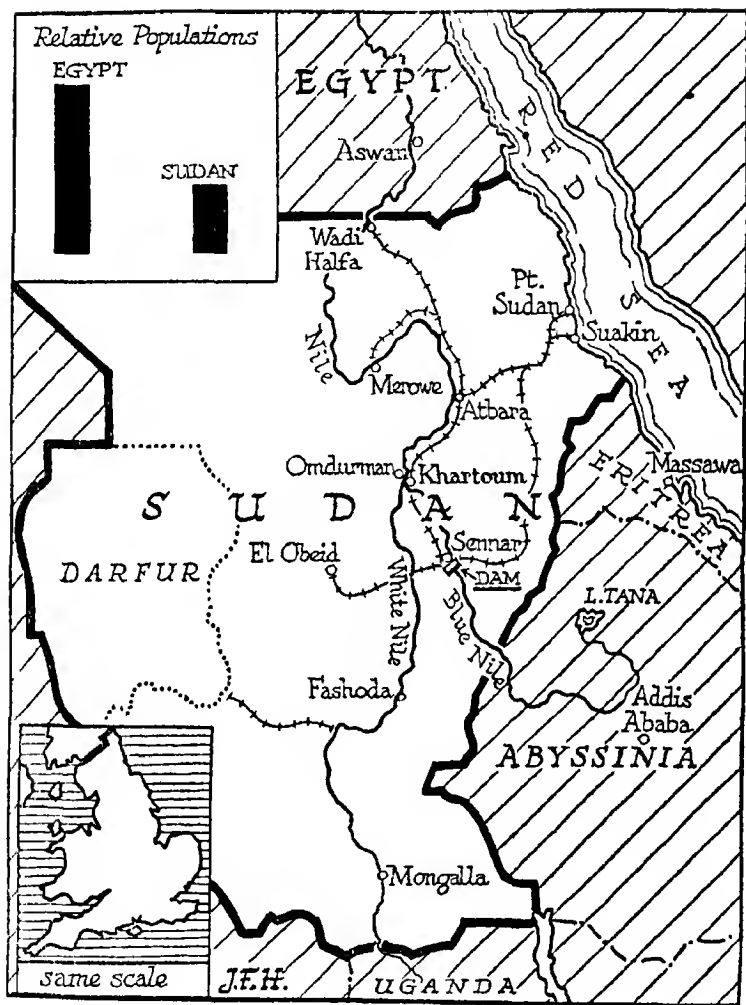
MAP 9



NORTHERN AFRICA (2)

ITALIAN PROVINCE OF LIBYA, taken from Turks after war of 1911-12. Had been Turkish since 16th century. Western and eastern frontiers extended in Italy's favour by agreements with France and Britain (Egypt) since Great War. Greater part of area is desert, but fertile zone along coastline. Population, something over half a million Africans and (estimated 1934) 36,000 Italians—or only about a third of the number of Italians in neighbouring (French) Tunis. Government by military administration.

MAP 10



NORTHERN AFRICA (3)

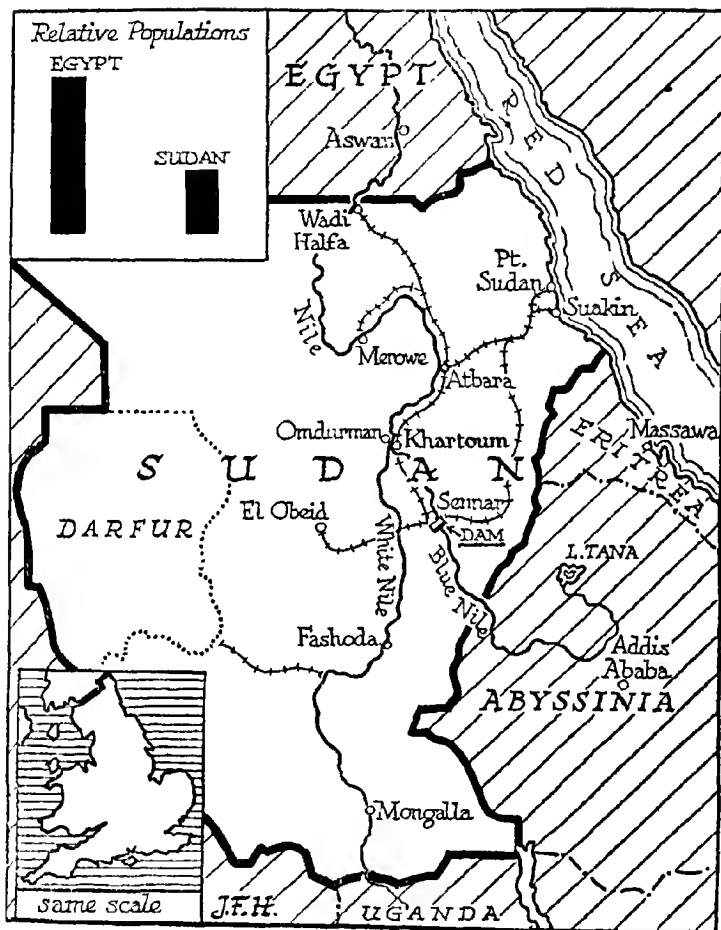
THE SUDAN, vast belt of fertile and semi-fertile country, lying immediately south of Sahara Desert, is divided politically between French zone, to the west, and ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN (i.e., the Upper Nile Valley and adjacent areas), to the east. Rebelious Sudanese tribes were defeated, 1896-8, by British and Egyptian forces; and country then placed under a Condominium of both Governments. Economic development at once begun, and large sums advanced (mainly by Egypt) for irrigation works. Cotton-growing became primary activity.

During the War, local revolt in Darfur, and that province later added to A.-E. Sudan. Western frontier finally settled by Anglo-French Convention, 1919.

Growth of Nationalist movement in Egypt led to demand for Egyptian sovereignty in Sudan; and a main point of discussion between Egyptian and British Governments was question of Egyptian immigration into Sudanese areas.

Italian conquest of Abyssinia raises issue of control of head waters of Blue Nile; the great dam, at Sennar on that river, feeds cotton belt south of Khartoum.

MAP 10



NORTHERN AFRICA (3)

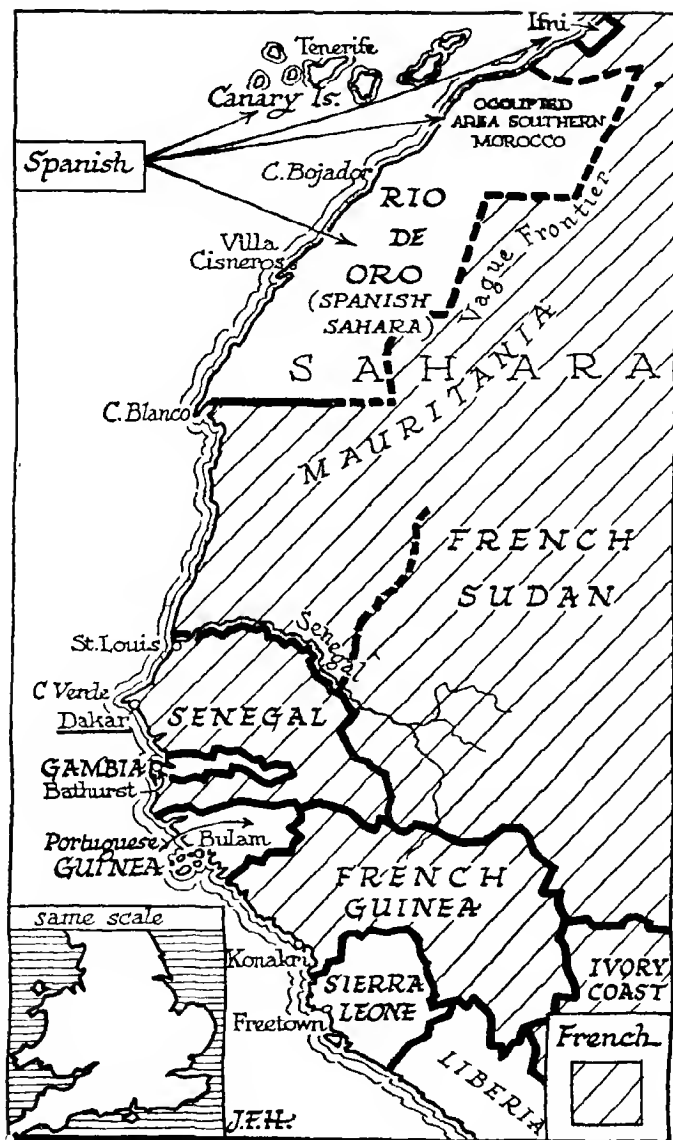
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MAP II



WESTERN AFRICA (I)

RIO DE ORO—Spanish Sahara (including Spanish strip of Southern Morocco). Almost entirely desert, little or no agriculture. Few thousand inhabitants along coast. Administered from CANARY ISLANDS.

MAURITANIA, French Protectorate 1903; became Colony 1921. Under half-million inhabitants. Inland boundaries still undefined.

SENEGAL, first French possession in Africa, 17th century. One and a half million inhabitants. Natives of four main towns, and descendants, rank as French citizens. **DAKAR**, on coast, with many European inhabitants, now a Special Territory, and seat of Government General of French West Africa. (See map 24.)

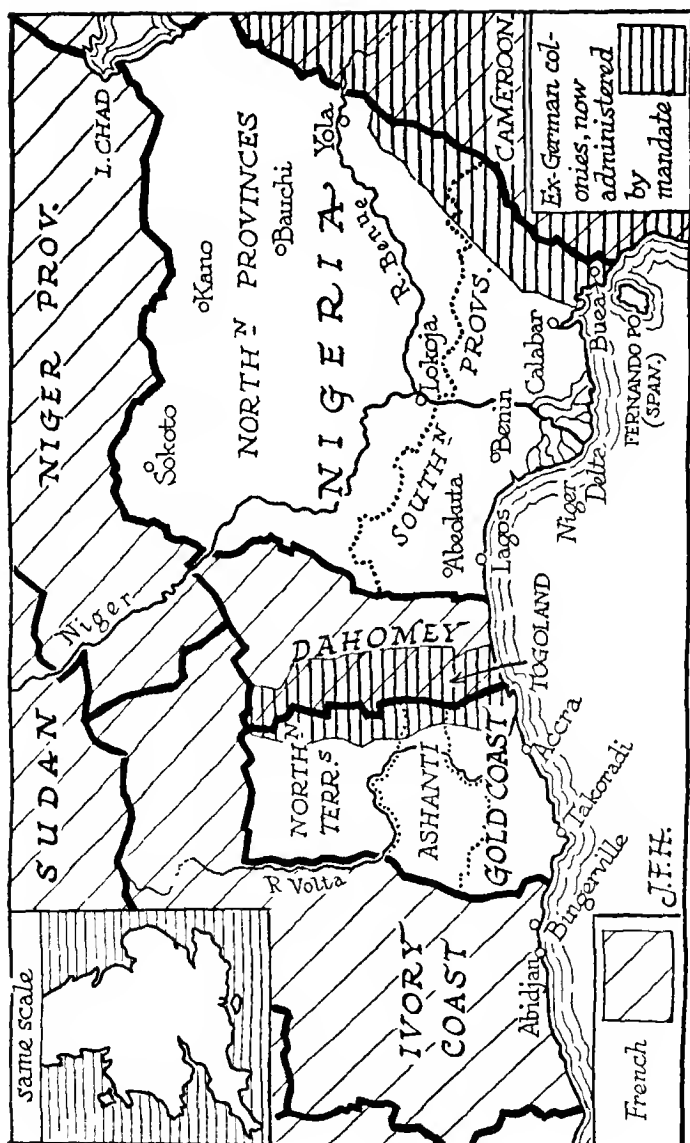
GAMBIA, early British slave-trading centre, at first controlled from Sierra Leone, now Crown Colony. Inland area administered as Protectorate. Total population about 200,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, 365,000 inhabitants, produces oil, seeds and rice.

FRENCH GUINEA, over 2 million inhabitants, produces palm oil, rubber, nuts, etc. Railroad from Konakri (on coast) runs 400 miles into interior.

SIERRA LEONE, British, part Colony, part Protectorate, population one and a half million. Palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil. Small beginnings of an educational system and a narrow-gauge railway. Colony originated in sale and cession, 1788, by native king to English settlers of land intended as home for Africans who were waifs in London—later for Africans rescued from slave ships.

MAP 12



WESTERN AFRICA (2)

AREA CONTAINING most prosperous and densely populated of African colonies. Divided between France and Britain. Very small white population, climate unsuited to European settlement.

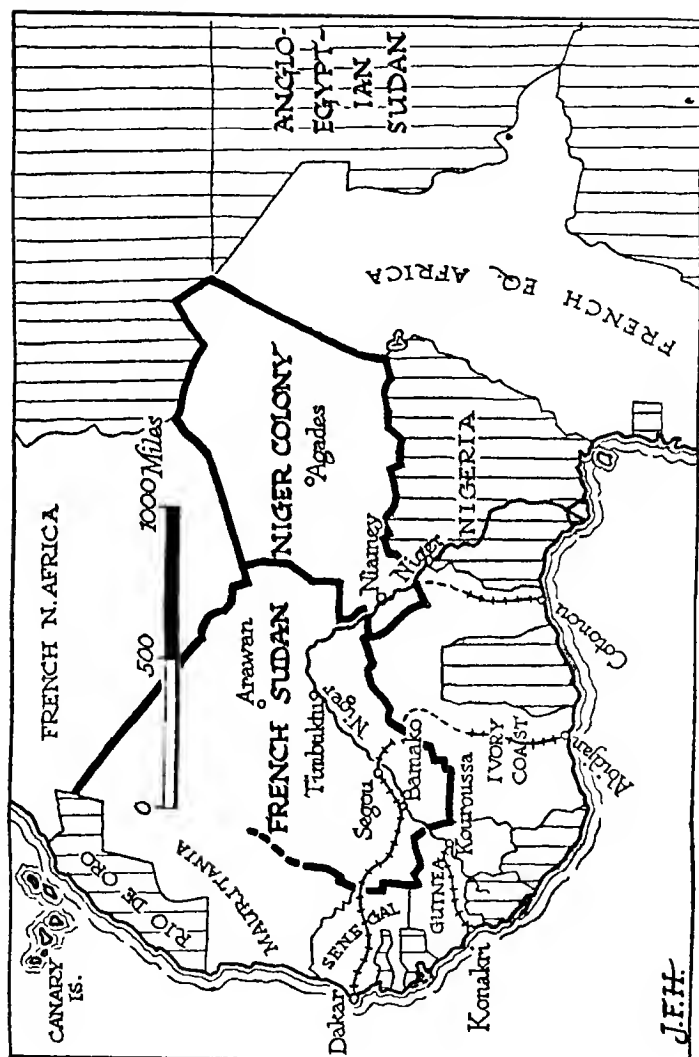
IVORY COAST (French), occupied 1882. Close on 4 million inhabitants. Usual vegetable products common to coast, and, as in British areas, mineral deposits, gold, manganese, being located and developed. Area of colony largely increased when inland colony of Upper Volta divided between Ivory Coast, French Sudan, and Niger.

GOLD COAST, Colony (British), with Protectorates, Ashanti and Northern Territories. Total population nearly 5 million (increased by influx of tribes from neighbouring French zones, owing to military conscription in latter). One of world's great cocoa-producing regions.

DAHOMEY (French), with greater part of Togoland, ex-German Colony (part of which—see map—included as mandate in British Gold Coast). Total population, Dahomey and Togoland, under 2 million.

NIGERIA (British), probably most valuable single possession in Africa. Area, 372,000 square miles; 20 million inhabitants. Gold, tin, palm oil, vegetable products. Originated in British acquisition of Lagos, 1861; area developed by Royal Niger Company, 1886–99. Part Colony, part Protectorates. Northern provinces ruled by Mohammedan Emirs, under control British Chief Commissioner; these being original field of experiment, Indirect Rule, invented by Lord Lugard.

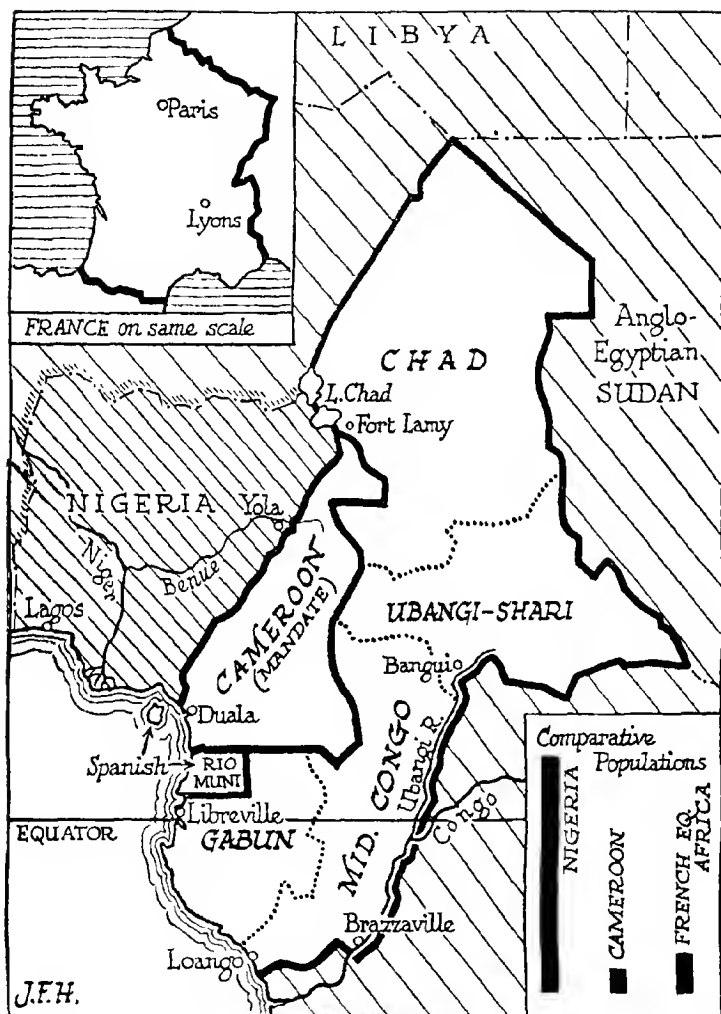
MAP 13



WESTERN AFRICA (3)

BEHIND western coastal colonies lie vast interior French possessions, FRENCH SUDAN and NIGER COLONY. Former covers some 380,000 square miles, Niger Colony rather more. Sudan much more fertile and populous of the two— $3\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants as compared with $1\frac{3}{4}$ million in the Niger. (Compare area and population of either with that of Nigeria.) Both areas “penetrated” and annexed in 1890’s; when effort to extend French territory eastwards to the Nile was checked by Kitchener at Fashoda. Southern areas of French Sudan, particularly in neighbourhood of Bamako, economically important as potential cotton-growing zone on similar lines to developments in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

MAP 14



CENTRAL AFRICA (1)

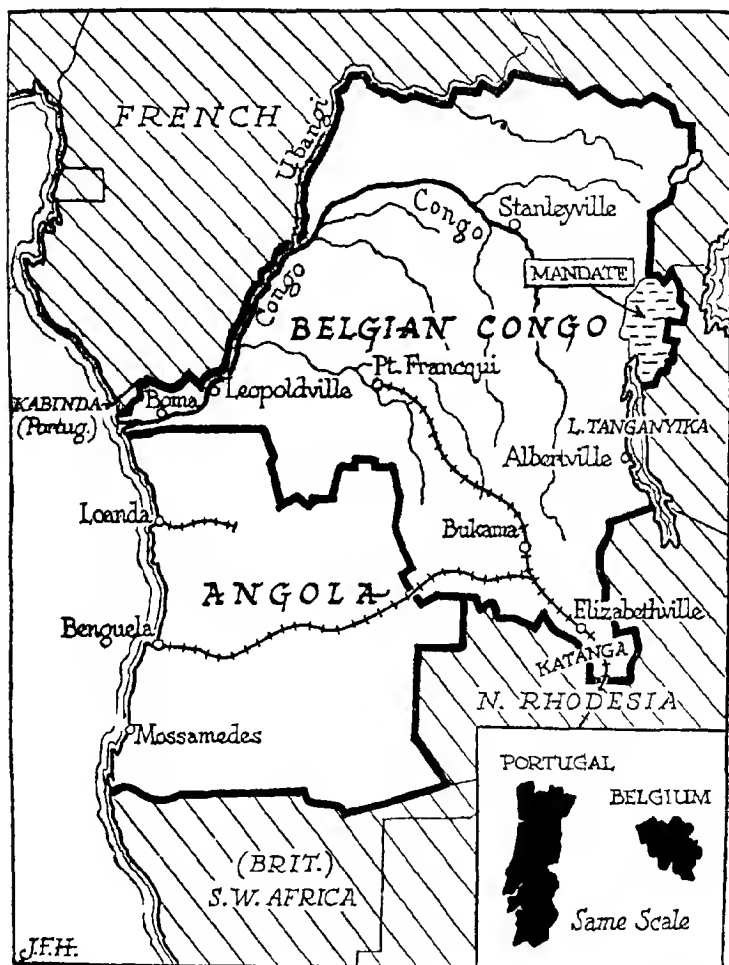
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (French Congo) began with French acquisitions on Gabun river and foundation of Libreville, 1849. Expansion inland, west and north of Congo, during Great Scramble, 1880-90's. Four colonies—Gabun, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Chad. Constituted single administrative unit under Governor-General, 1934.

Area, 900,000 square miles. In 1911, population was 20 million; in 1921, $7\frac{1}{2}$ million; in 1931, 3 million—a decrease without parallel elsewhere in Africa.

Adjacent ex-German colony, CAMEROON, now in part French Mandate; but most populous part went to Britain (administered with Nigeria).

Spanish colony, RIO MUNI (Spanish Guinea), lies between Cameroon and Gabun; less important than island of Fernando Po and other smaller adjacent islands belonging to Spain, fertile cocoa-producing districts.

MAP 15

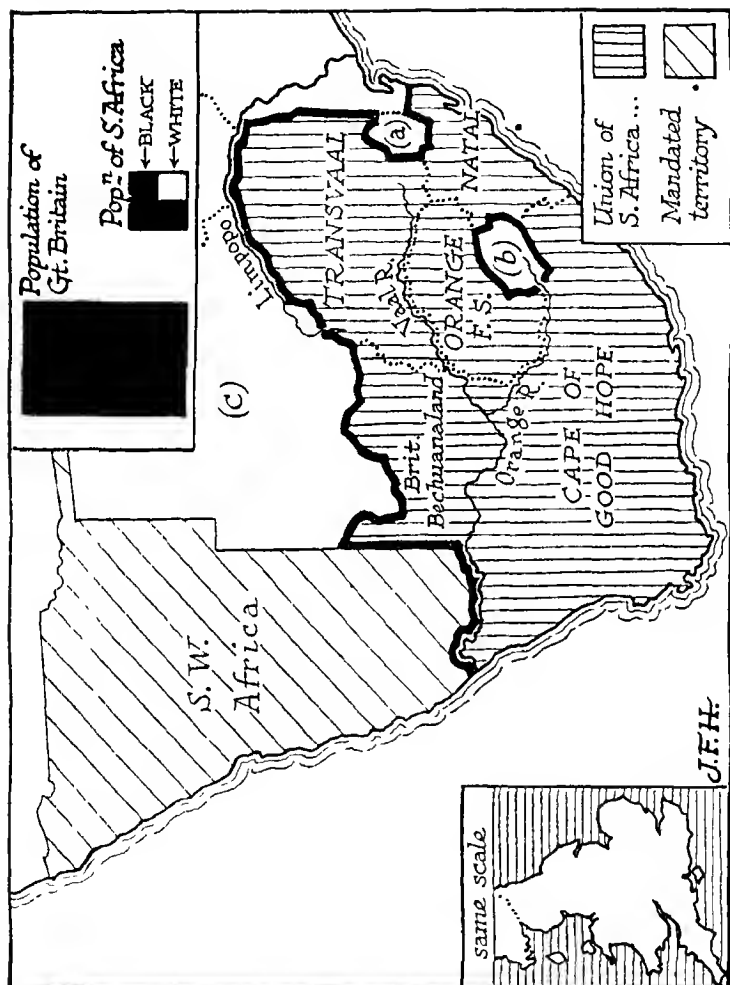


CENTRAL AFRICA (2)

OPENING UP of interior of Central Africa by Stanley and other explorers led to acquisition and foundation, 1885, of Congo Independent State by Leopold II, King of the Belgians. Colony his personal property. Horrors of exploitation under his rule one of most notorious blots on European-African history. Annexed to Belgium, as BELGIAN CONGO, 1907. Area about eighty-five times that of Belgium. Population, $9\frac{1}{4}$ million—densest per square mile in Africa with exception of British possessions on West Coast, particularly Nigeria. Rubber, original chief product, has given place to cotton, palm oil and nuts, and coffee; but all these now less important than mineral development—gold, copper, and tin. Katanga copper-field in south-eastern area probably richest in world. Colony has narrow access to sea at Congo mouth.

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa) is based on thousand miles of coastline discovered by Portuguese navigators 15th century. Three million inhabitants. Benguela railway links up with Cape-Congo line, forming part of only east and west rail communication across Africa (via the Rhodesias to Beira, Portuguese East Africa). Southern part of colony most developed, chiefly by British capital.

MAP 16



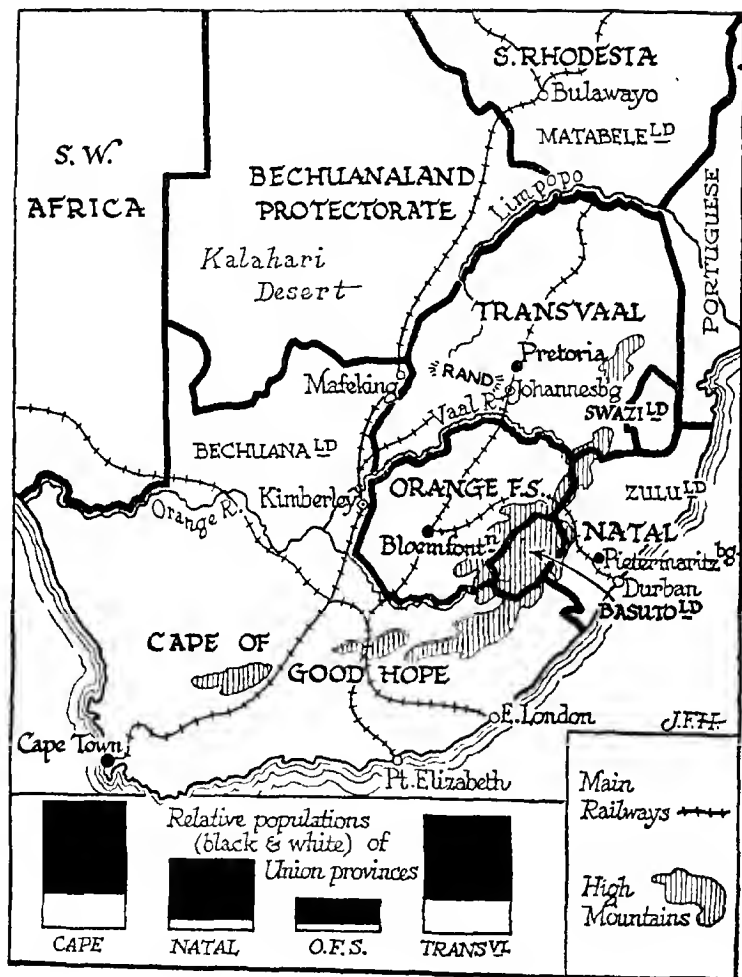
SOUTHERN AFRICA (1)

SOUTHERN AFRICA, area in which climatic conditions make white settlement practicable over wide areas, is entirely British. Divided politically into (1) Union of South Africa, self-governing Dominion; (2) South-West Africa, formerly German, now Mandated Territory administered by the Union; and (3) three Protectorates (administered by Britain) (*a*) Swaziland, (*b*) Basutoland, (*c*) the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, constituted a Dominion in 1910, includes two British colonies of Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and two former Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State. Cape Colony taken by British from Dutch after Napoleonic Wars. Later, Dutch Boer farmers trekked north and founded own republics. Discovery of gold on Rand (1886) led to complications culminating in British-Boer War, 1899-1901, and annexation of republics.

(And see two following maps.)

MAP 17



SOUTHERN AFRICA (2)

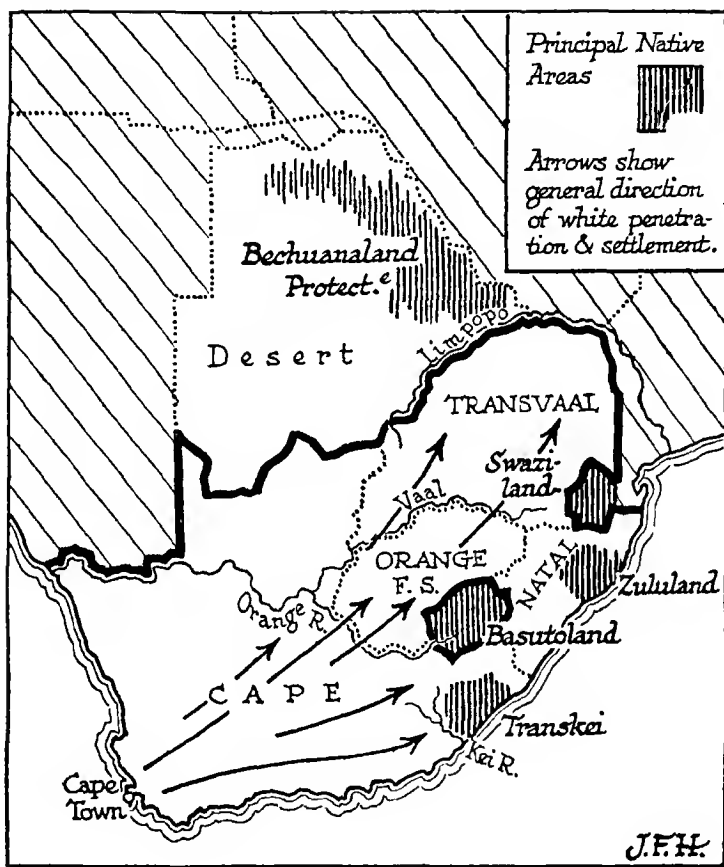
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of Union of South Africa, Pretoria; seat of legislature, Cape Town. Total population of Union (estimated) in 1935 just under 2 million Europeans, and over 6½ million other races, large majority Bantu. Quinquennial censuses taken of Europeans; no census of Africans since 1921.

Population greatest (see diagram at foot of map) in Cape Colony and Transvaal. African population in Cape largely concentrated in reserves (see next map); in Transvaal, Africans mainly detribalised mine and town workers. Largest city in Union is Johannesburg (203,000) near great goldfield of Rand. Only other town with more than 100,000 inhabitants is Cape Town.

There are large numbers of Indians—traders and labourers—in Union (chiefly in Natal), and these constitute a further problem to a community so obsessed with white “prestige.”

Basis of Union's economic life, gold and diamonds, latter now decreasing. Intensive attempt to develop agriculture—wheat, cotton and tobacco; and growing production of fruit. Industrialism confined to southern Transvaal and parts of Cape.

MAP 18



SOUTHERN AFRICA (3)

AFRICANS in Union of South Africa (*cf.* previous map) outnumber Europeans by more than 3 to 1; but everywhere held in state of tutelage. Recent legislation takes away beginnings of democratic rights granted under previous Constitution of Cape Colony.

Apportionment of land between whites and blacks as follows¹:

	Whites	Blacks
Cape (morgen per head)	108·1	4·3
Natal „	47·2	2·6
Transvaal „	45·0	3·7
Orange F.S. „	73·6	0·3
(A morgen equals roughly 2 acres.)		

Over whole country 17 million morgen for 6 million blacks; 126 million morgen for under 2 million whites. Principal native Reserves are Transkei in Cape Colony, and Zululand, in Natal. Three British Protectorates, of Swaziland, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland, are also in effect Reserves. Average density of population in Transkei, 57·41 per square mile; average density of Europeans over whole Union, 1·44 per square mile.

¹ Leonard Barnes, *Caliban in Africa*.

MAP 19



EASTERN AFRICA (1)

NORTH of Union of South Africa lie areas originally opened up by S.A. Chartered Company under Rhodes. Now called Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

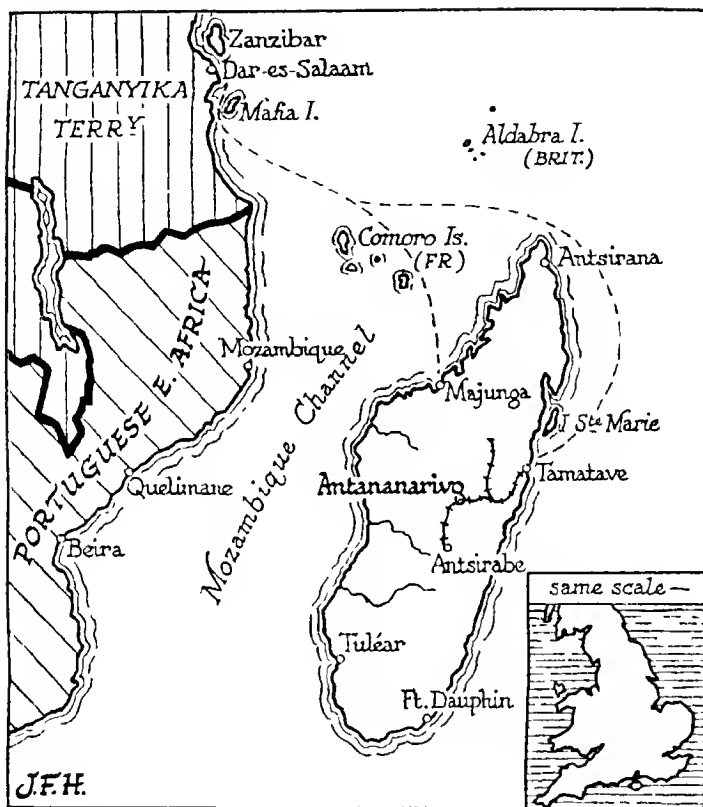
SOUTHERN RHODESIA, conquered from Matabele, 1893, has area 150,000 square miles and total population $1\frac{1}{4}$ million. There are 54,000 Europeans, white population having more than doubled in last twenty years; and these own 62 per cent of land. Country has semi-Dominion status (1923); has resisted proposals for amalgamation with Union of S.A. Important minerals, and agriculture carried on by white settlers. No representation for Natives in Legislative Assembly.

NORTHERN RHODESIA, nearly twice the area, has population only slightly larger than Southern Rhodesia. Less suited for white settlement—about 10,000 Europeans in 1932. Highly important minerals, especially great copper belt in north, extension of Belgian Congo field.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (1890), British, has more inhabitants (over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million) than either of Rhodesias; but considerably decreased recently by recruiting of labour for Rhodesian mines—a process assisted by Government's methods of taxation. Produces coffee, tobacco, cotton, and tea.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, held since discovery by Vasco da Gama, 1498, important as controlling all sea communications of Rhodesian hinterland. Area nearly 300,000 square miles; population 4 million. Agriculture, and some mining. Zambesi Bridge, opened January 1935, longest bridge in world.

MAP 20



EASTERN AFRICA (2)

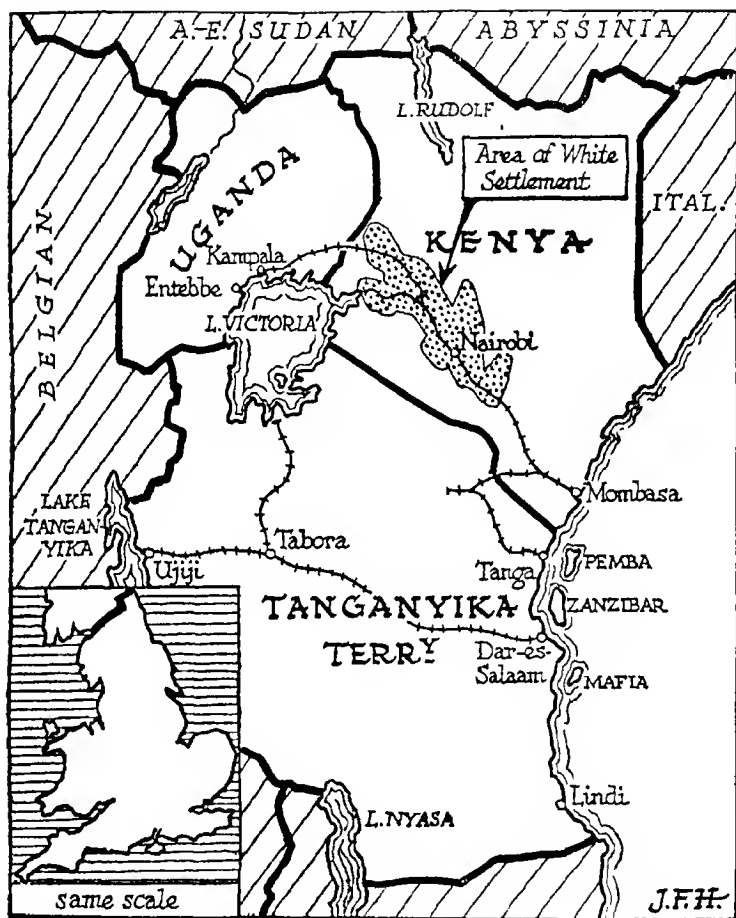
ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR, opposite coast of Portuguese East Africa, ruled by Native monarchs until 1890, when French Protectorate established. Became French Colony 1896. Population $3\frac{3}{4}$ million, including 23,000 French. Main Native industries are cattle breeding and agriculture; but graphite, mica, and phosphates also produced.

COMORO ISLANDS are also French possessions administered under general government of Madagascar.

ALDABRA ISLANDS (British) form part of SEYCHELLES group, with a wireless station and some phosphate deposits.

MAURITIUS (British), 500 miles east of Madagascar, about four times size of Isle of Wight, is solely devoted to production of sugar.

MAP 21



EASTERN AFRICA (3)

PROPOSALS made at various times for federation of three British-controlled areas in east-central Africa—KENYA (Colony and Protectorate), UGANDA (Protectorate), and TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (Mandate).

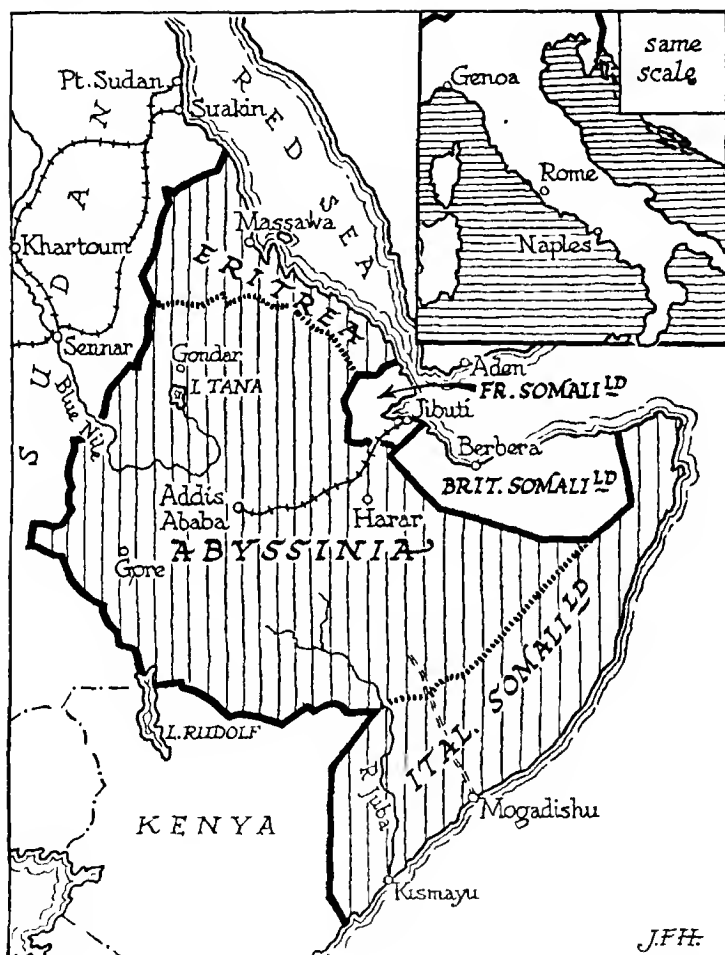
KENYA has area of $\frac{1}{4}$ million square miles and population of just over 3 million. Most fertile land in colony alienated for white settlement; no "person of colour," Indian or African, can acquire land in this area, though admittedly Native Reserves inadequate for growing population. Recent gold discoveries led to further encroachments on Native lands; Native labour in gold mines gets $\frac{1}{2}d.$ an hour.

UGANDA, smaller area but more fertile and more densely populated ($3\frac{3}{4}$ million). Administered partly directly, partly through Native kings and chiefs. Important cotton-growing area, largely in Indian hands.

TANGANYIKA has population of about 5 million, including 8,000 Europeans. Administration under the mandate has probably provided—with Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—best example of enlightened imperialist rule. Native agricultural industries actively encouraged.

Kenya was originally possession of British East Africa Company (1885), became Protectorate 1890, Crown Colony 1920. East African Company's commercial activities led to declaration of British protectorate over Uganda, 1894. Tanganyika, ex-German E. Africa, mandate 1919.

MAP 22



EASTERN AFRICA (4)

ITALY CAME LATE into Great Scramble, but obtained two areas in north-east Africa, ERITREA, on Red Sea, and ITALIAN SOMALILAND. Later (1935-6) "unified" East African possessions by conquest of ABYSSINIA.

ERITREA has area of 45,000 square miles, population of 600,000. Very small number of Italian settlers.

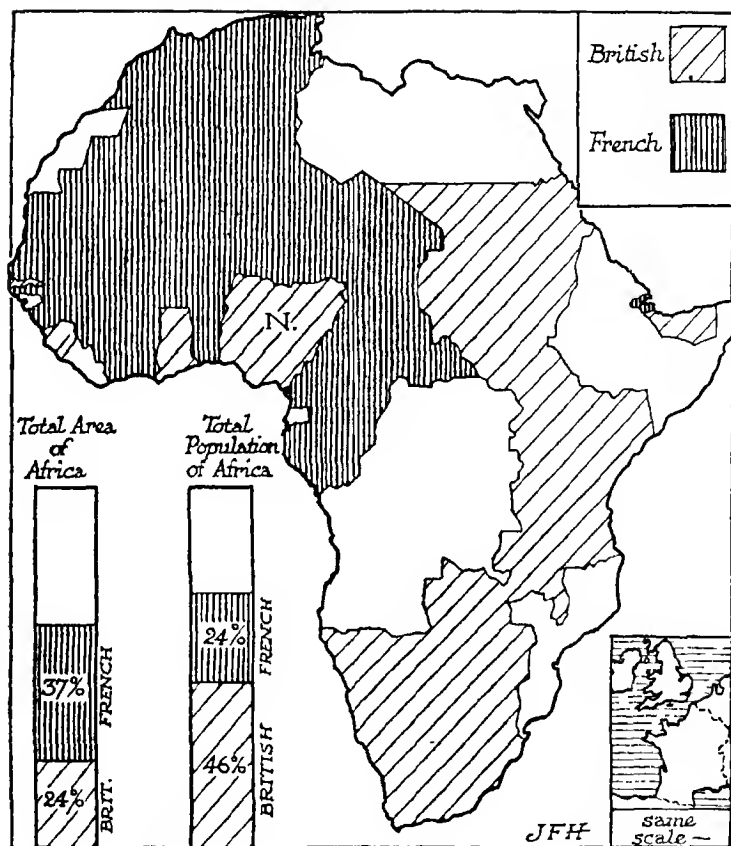
ITALIAN SOMALILAND, bought from Benadir Company (see map 26) in 1905, covers nearly 200,000 square miles, with population of about a million. Area west of Juba river acquired from Britain, 1924. Cattle rearing and agriculture; no worked minerals.

ABYSSINIA has estimated population of about 7 million. Ruling caste, Amhara, was Christian. Subject races part Christian, part Moslem, part Pagan. Exported hides and skins and some agricultural products. Mineral deposits unworked. Independent Abyssinian Government still (1936) in being at Gore, in mountainous south-west.

FRENCH SOMALILAND contains port of Jibuti, sea terminus of Addis Ababa railway, and port for all Abyssinian trade.

BRITISH SOMALILAND, taken over from Egypt, 1884, has population of about 350,000, entirely Moslem. Exports skins and hides. Strategic rather than economic importance, on British Red Sea route to India.

MAP 23

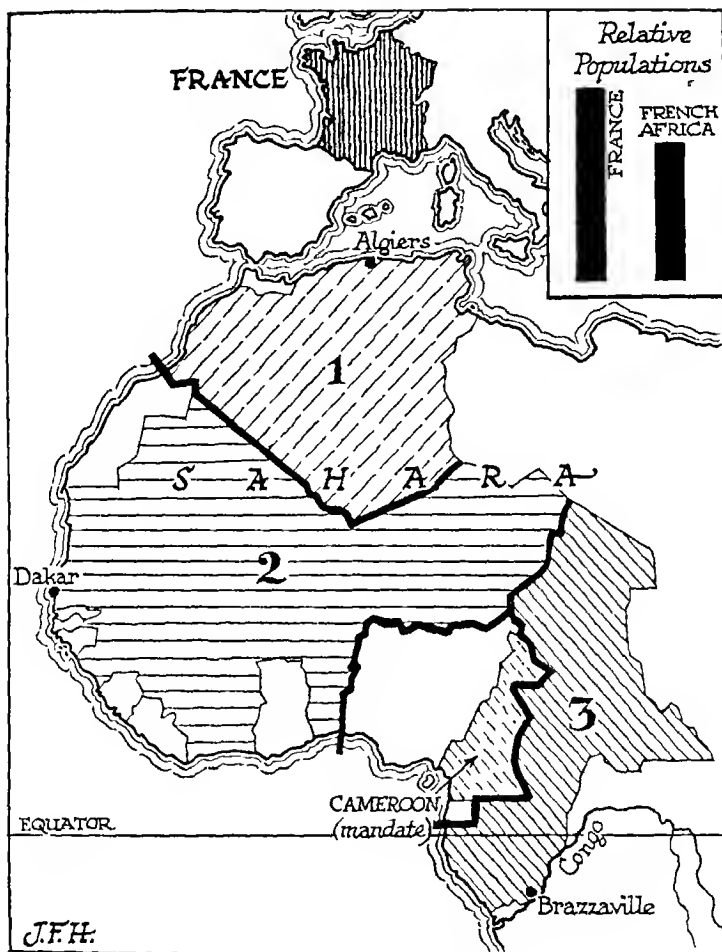


FRENCH AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

TWO MOST IMPORTANT colonial powers in Africa are France and Britain. Former holds some $4\frac{1}{4}$ million square miles of African territory, or 37 per cent of total area of continent. French possessions, however, include relatively few densely populated areas.

British territories, though smaller in total area, have much larger proportion of total African population. Nigeria alone has two-thirds as many inhabitants as all French colonies put together. Average density of population in Africa, 12 to square mile. British possessions alone exceed this average; territories of five other colony-owning Powers all fall below it.

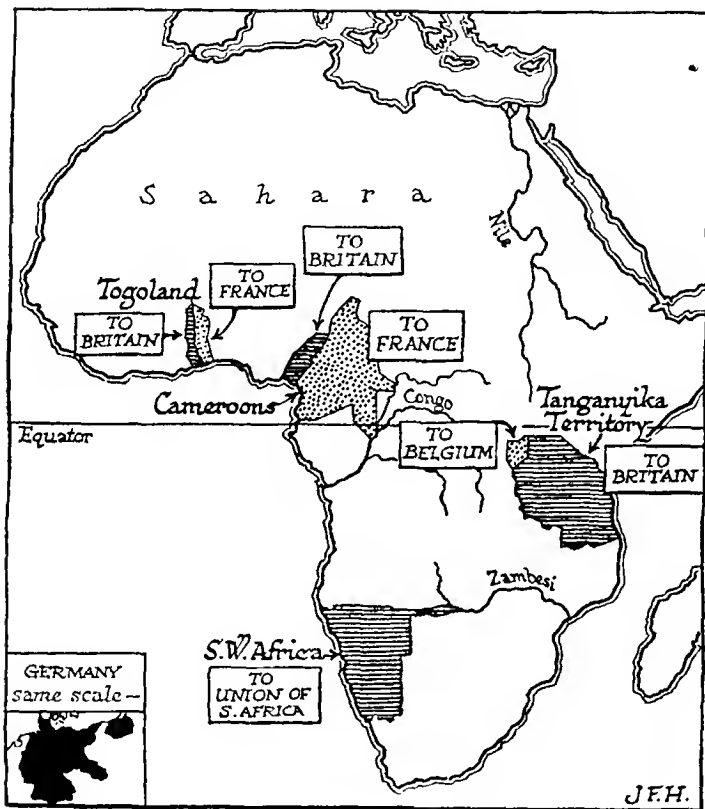
MAP 24



FRENCH AFRICA

FRENCH AFRICA, exclusive of Madagascar, covers area of $4\frac{1}{4}$ million square miles, with over 30 million inhabitants. This is almost as large again as U.S.A. with a quarter of U.S.A.'s population. Divided into three main zones: 1. *French North Africa*—Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, with the Territories of the South extending into the Sahara. 2. *French West Africa*, comprising the seven colonies of Mauritania, French Sudan, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Niger, with the "Special Territory" of Dakar; administrative centre of whole area, Dakar. 3. *French Equatorial Africa*—colonies of Gabun, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Chad, with mandated territory of Cameroon.

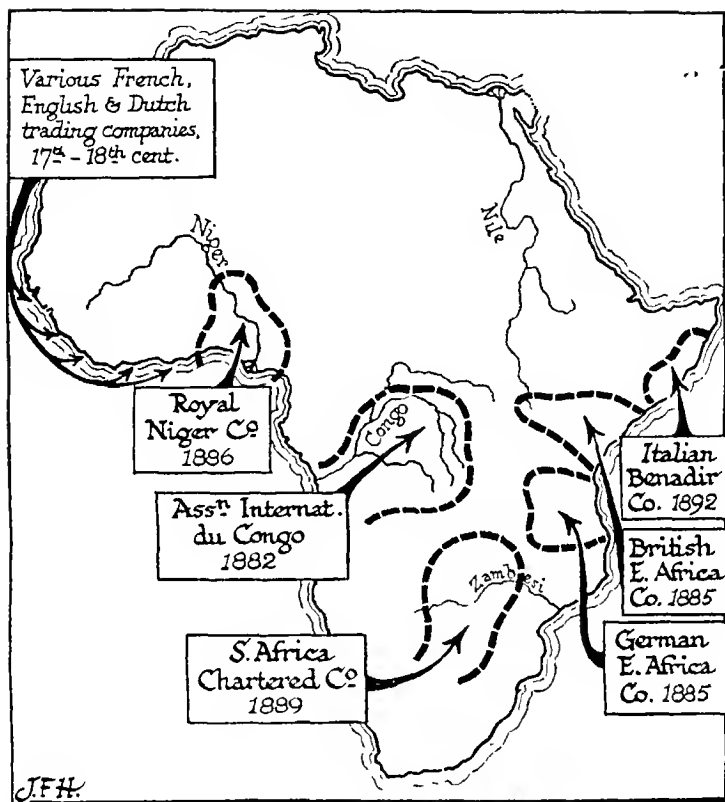
MAP 25



EX-GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

MOST IMPORTANT PRE-WAR German colonial possessions were in Africa. By Versailles Treaty, handed over as Mandates to victorious Powers: 1. Togoland, divided between Britain (Gold Coast) and France (Dahomey). 2. Cameroons, western strip to Britain (Nigeria) and larger portion to France. 3. South-West Africa, to the Union of South Africa. 4. German East Africa, north-western corner to Belgium, main portion to Britain, now called Tanganyika Territory. Total area of these colonies was close on a million square miles, and their total population between 8 and 9 million. (The populations were not consulted in the matter of their transfer to other Powers.)

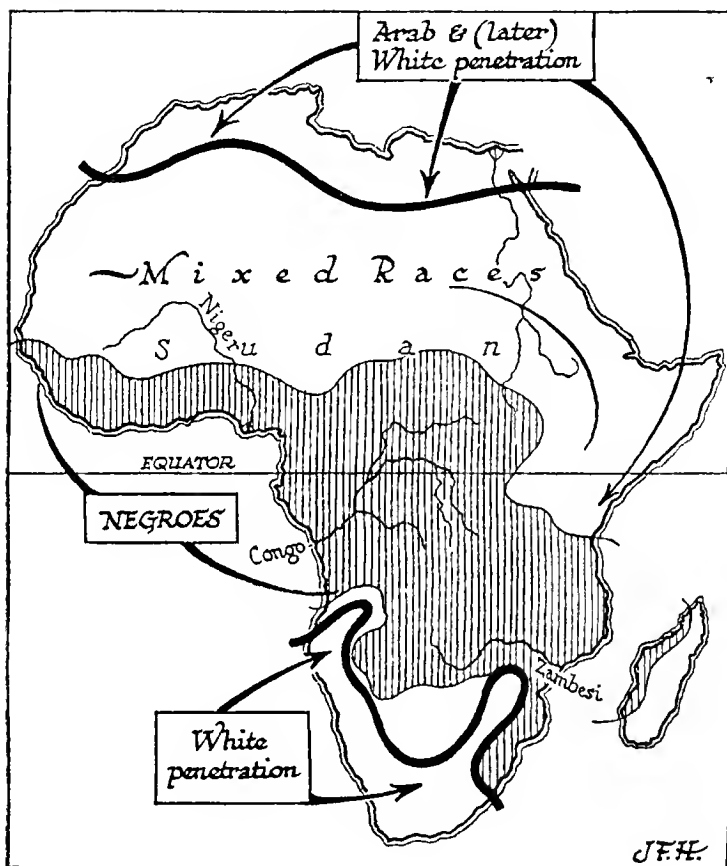
MAP 26



CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA

THE MODERN OPENING UP of Africa by European States was largely carried out through the instrumentality of Chartered Companies. These were granted by their respective Governments monopoly rights in the exploitation of various areas. The usual process was for them to be bought out by the Governments at a later date, and their territories formally annexed by the State concerned. This was, in brief, the history of King Leopold of the Belgians' Association Internationale du Congo, of the British Royal Niger and East Africa Companies, and of Cecil Rhodes' South Africa Chartered Company. Other companies of the same date were the Italian Benadir Company, which opened up Italian Somaliland, and Karl Peters' German East Africa Company, which first exploited what is now Tanganyika Territory.

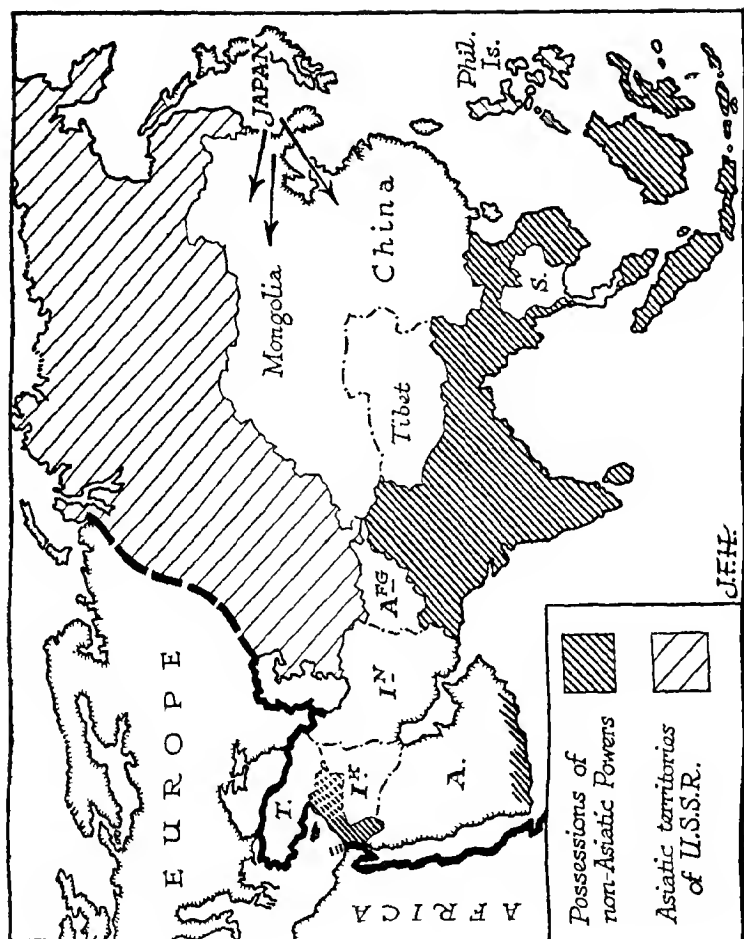
MAP 27



THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA

AFRICA north of the Sahara—the area now covered by French and Italian possessions, and Egypt—has always been more or less closely linked with Europe. Since the days of Phœnician and Roman colonisation, and later of Arab conquest, there has been, in this area, a considerable admixture of non-African blood. Between this zone and that inhabited by the Negroes proper on either side of the Equator, there is an east-to-west belt peopled by mixed races, representing various shades of colour and development, Caucasian, Semitic, and Negroid. The Arab penetration also extended southwards down the eastern coast of the continent. The principal zones of (modern) white settlement have of course been in the north, along the Mediterranean coastline, and in the extreme south.

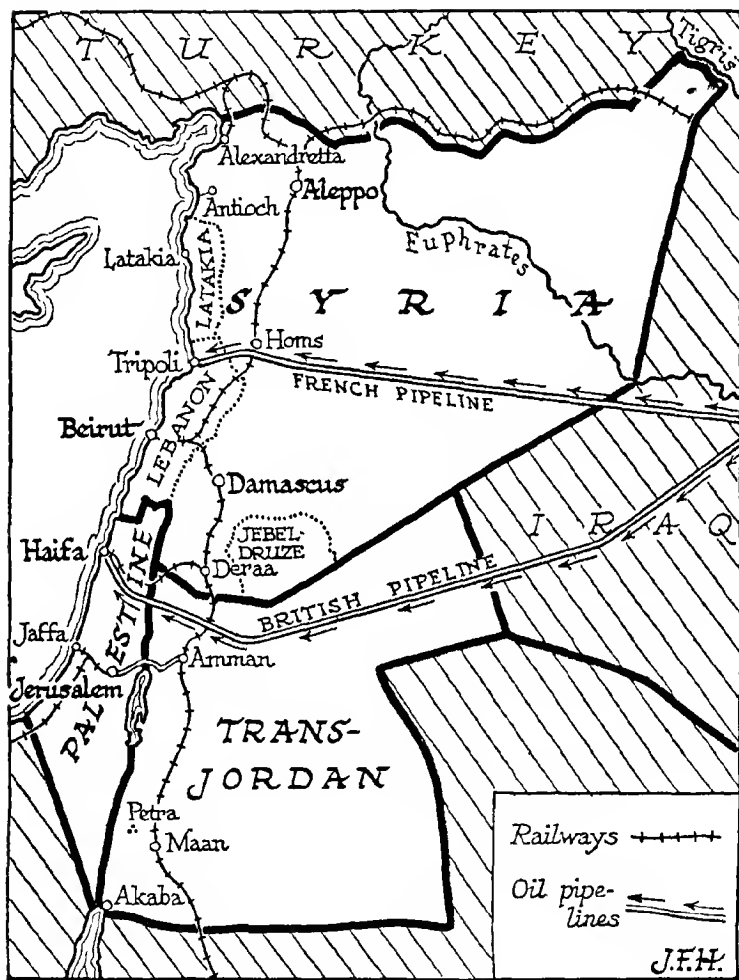
MAP 28



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN ASIA

EUROPEAN EXPANSION was originally directed towards the continent of Asia. The objective of the navigator-explorers of the 15th century was the wealth of the Indies. First Portugal, then the Dutch, and, later, Britain and France, opened up the southern coasts of the continent and established trading settlements. Britain and France contended throughout the 17th and 18th centuries for the greatest prize of all—India; and in the 19th century Britain consolidated her hold on the Indian peninsula by annexing its borderlands, west, north, and east. At the same time, France established herself in Indo-China. The Dutch, save for a few years during the Napoleonic Wars, maintained their position in the East Indies. China and her outlying dependencies remained the only independent continental State in the Far East; but the rise to power during the last two generations of Japan threatens to bring China also into the group of colonial possessions.

MAP 29



THE NEAR EAST (I)

NORTHERN ARABIAN countries, previously part of Turkish Empire, divided into French and British Mandates after Great War.

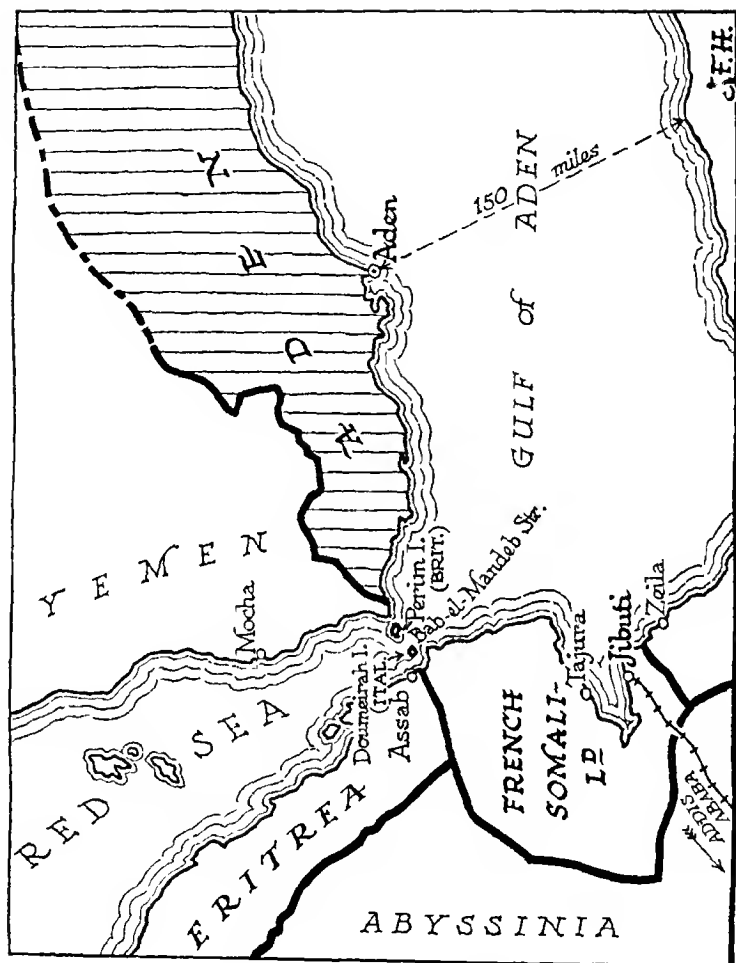
French mandate in SYRIA only inaugurated 1920 after Arab ruler, Emir Feisal, had been expelled from Damascus by military force. Continuous revolts followed, culminating 1925-6, when French bombed Damascus and carried out repression by use of Senegalese troops. By treaty between France and Syria, 1936, Syria became independent State and member of League of Nations. Treaty stipulates for "perpetual friendship" between Syria and France; and France permitted to maintain armed forces in Jebel Druze and Latakia.

British mandate in PALESTINE also led to numerous Arab revolts, culminating in 1936. These due to immigration of Jewish settlers under scheme for establishment of Jewish National Home. Population, 1½ million; 800,000 Moslems, 375,000 Jews, 100,000 Christians.

Territory of TRANSJORDAN covered by Palestine mandate, but excluded from Jewish immigration. Population, about 300,000.

French and British pipelines from Mosul oil-field run to ports of Tripoli (Syria) and Haifa (Palestine).

MAP 30



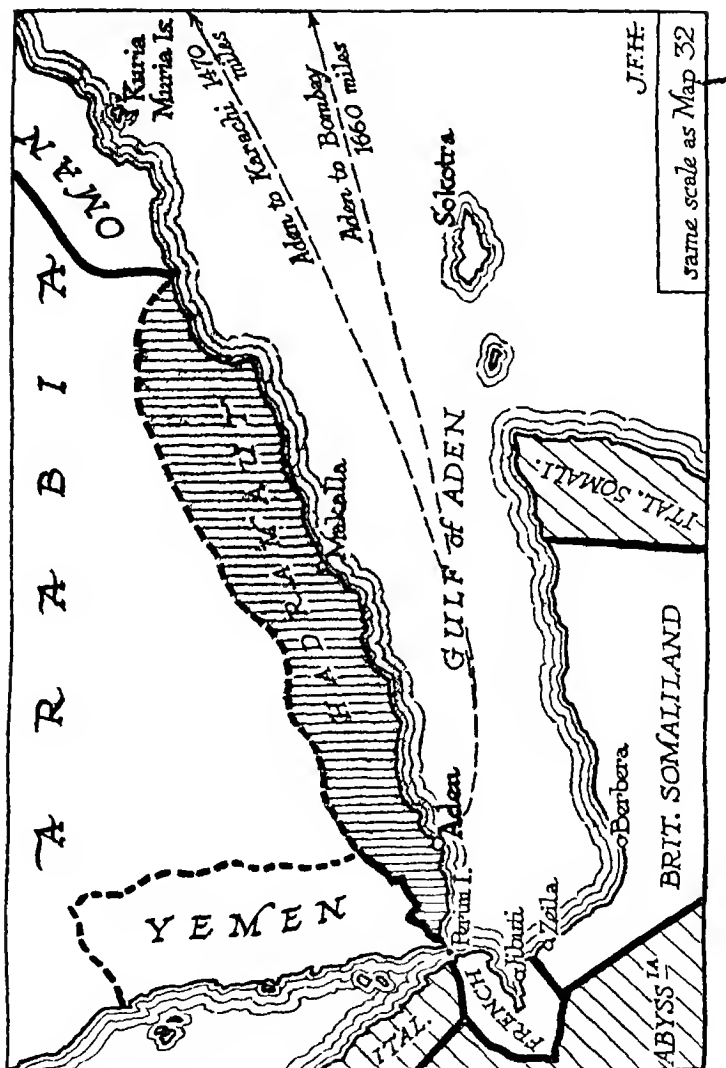
THE NEAR EAST (2)

BRITAIN ESTABLISHED at southern exit of Red Sea on Perim Island and Aden.

ADEN is fortified coaling station, previously under direct control of Government of India, but under new India Act becomes Crown Colony, responsible to Whitehall. The Aden Protectorate (see next map) covers about 42,000 square miles, bordering on independent kingdom of Yemen, and southern Arabia.

PERIM ISLAND is situated in Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, and is faced by Doumeirah Island, recently ceded by France to Italy.

MAP 31



THE NEAR EAST (3)

BRITISH PREDOMINANCE in Gulf of Aden based on control of northern, and most of southern, coastline, and possession of various islands.

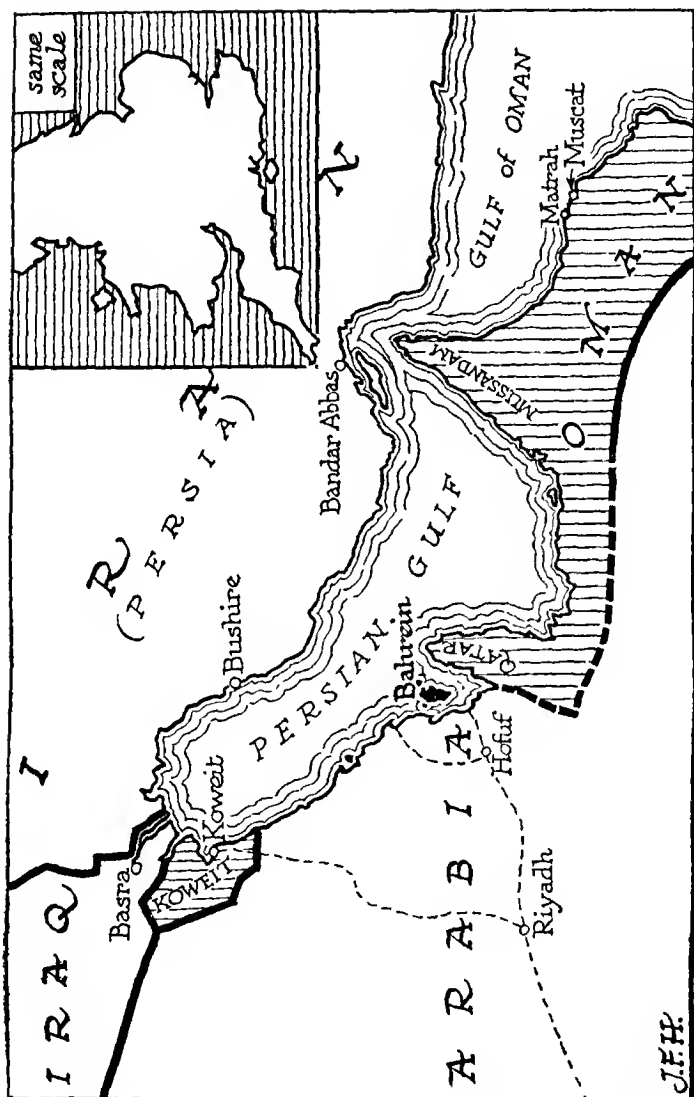
PROTECTORATE OF ADEN covers Hadramaut, fertile coastland ruled by Sultan of Makalla, and other Arab sheikhs. According to British Government statement to League of Nations' Committee, "legal status of slavery" still exists in Aden Protectorate—as in parts of Northern Nigeria.

Island of SOKOTRA, British Protectorate 1886, about 1,400 square miles, with 12,000 inhabitants.

KURIA MURIA ISLANDS ceded by Sultan of Oman to Britain in 1854 for cable station.

BRITISH SOMALILAND, see map 22.

MAP 32



THE NEAR EAST (4)

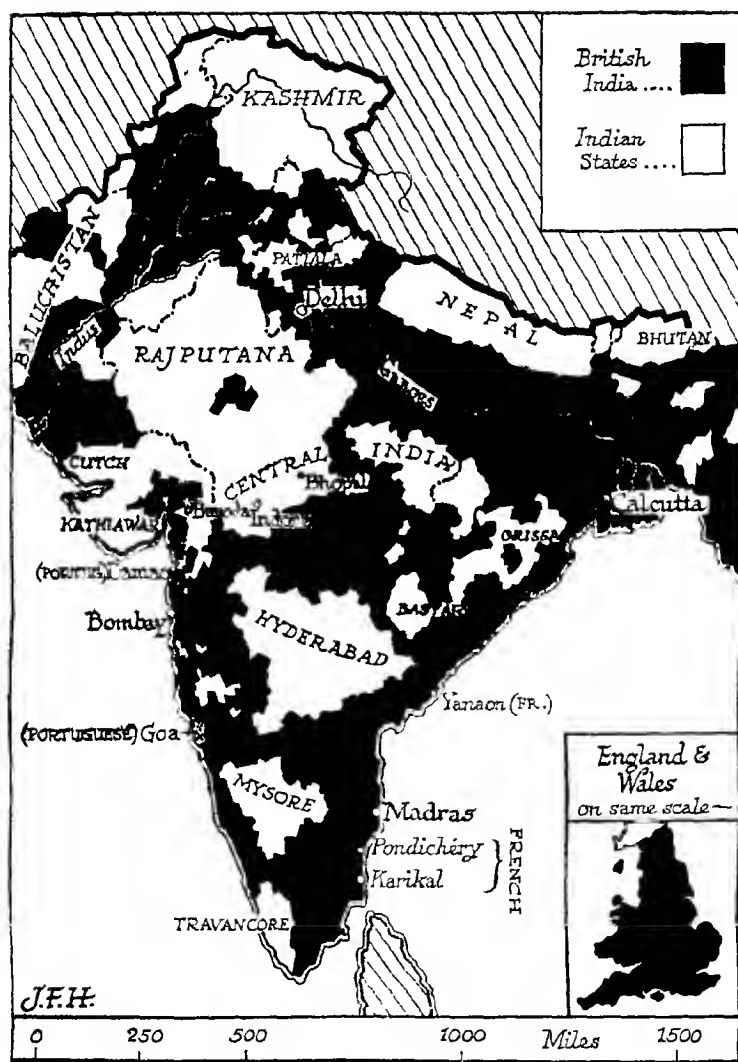
By possession of Bahrein Islands and by protectorates over various coast lands, Great Britain maintains strategic control of Persian Gulf, seaway to Iraq, Iran, and Eastern Arabia.

Besides being key position in Gulf, commanding all trade routes from E. Arabia, BAHREIN ISLANDS important centre of pearl fishing. Oil concession held by American company. Iran's claim to sovereignty opposed by Britain.

Sultanate of KOWEIT, immediately bordering Iraq, and mouth of Tigris-Euphrates, is under British protection.

Independent Sultanate of OMAN has close relations with India, trade being mainly in hands of British Indians. Coasts of the two peninsulas, Qatar and Mussandam, held by local sheikhs, all of whom are in special relations with British Government.

MAP 33

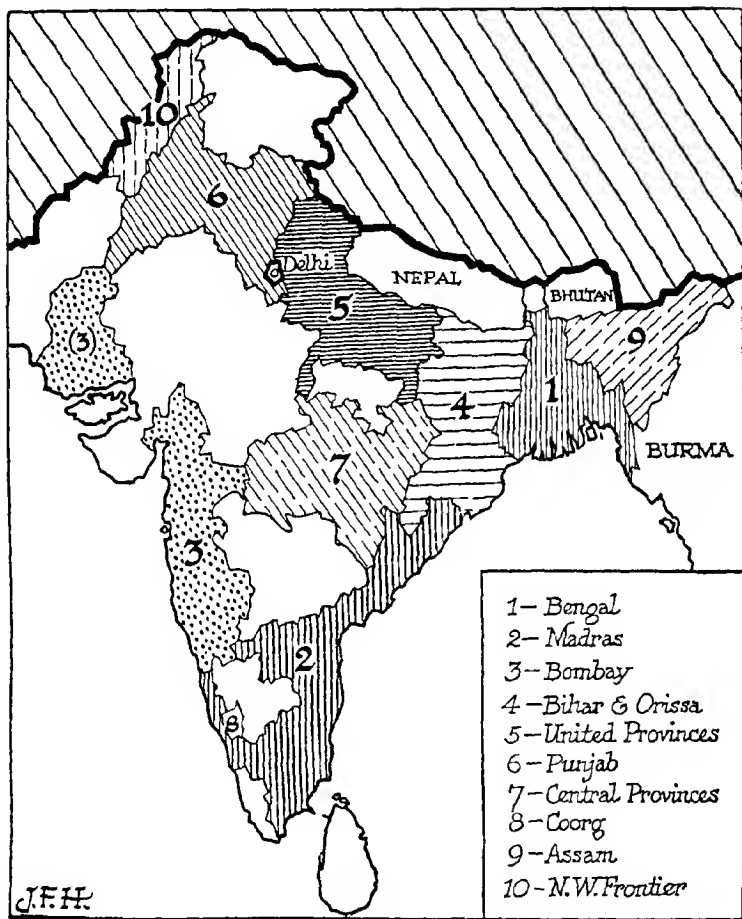


INDIA (I)

INDIA, most important and most valuable of all colonial possessions, has been mainly British since early 19th century. Three-fifths of total area (which is nearly half that of all Europe) is a British possession, directly administered and under control of India Office in London. Remainder of peninsula made up of some 700 feudatory States, under British "protection." Largest of these Hyderabad, with population of $14\frac{1}{2}$ million. Relations between Central Government and States are governed by various treaties, permitting varying degrees of control. War and peace, foreign policy, posts and telegraphs, customs, and in most cases currency, in hands of Government.

Population of India, 350,000,000, or 70 per cent of total population of British Empire. "The mere increase of Indian population during the last 50 years is alone greater than the total White population of the Empire" (D. G. Somervell, *The British Empire*).

MAP 34

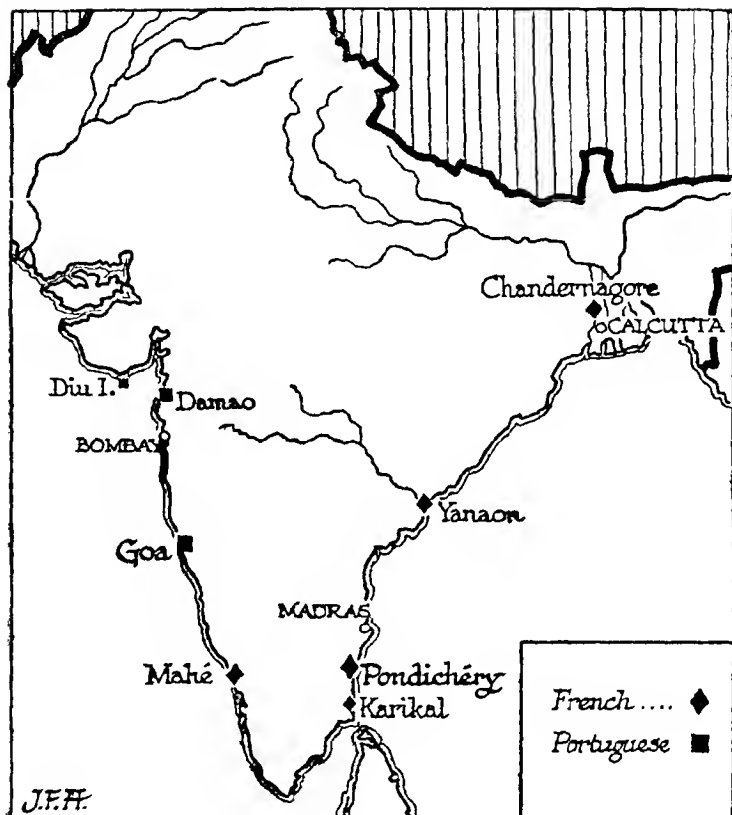


INDIA (2)

BRITISH INDIA ruled under system of dual government called dyarchy; i.e. certain branches of legislature under (strictly limited) popular control, others reserved for bureaucratic control. This scheme divides country into Provincial Governments (see map), of which largest, estimating by number of members in respective Legislative Councils, are Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, and Bombay. Out of 250 million population of British India, about 7 million, or less than 3 per cent, have franchise. Provinces sub-divided into Divisions, and these into Districts, at head of each of which is a Collector or Magistrate, who is effective executive ruler.

Indian Nationalist Movement objects, not only to stringent limitation of powers of elected Councils, but also to division of country into Provinces.

MAP 35



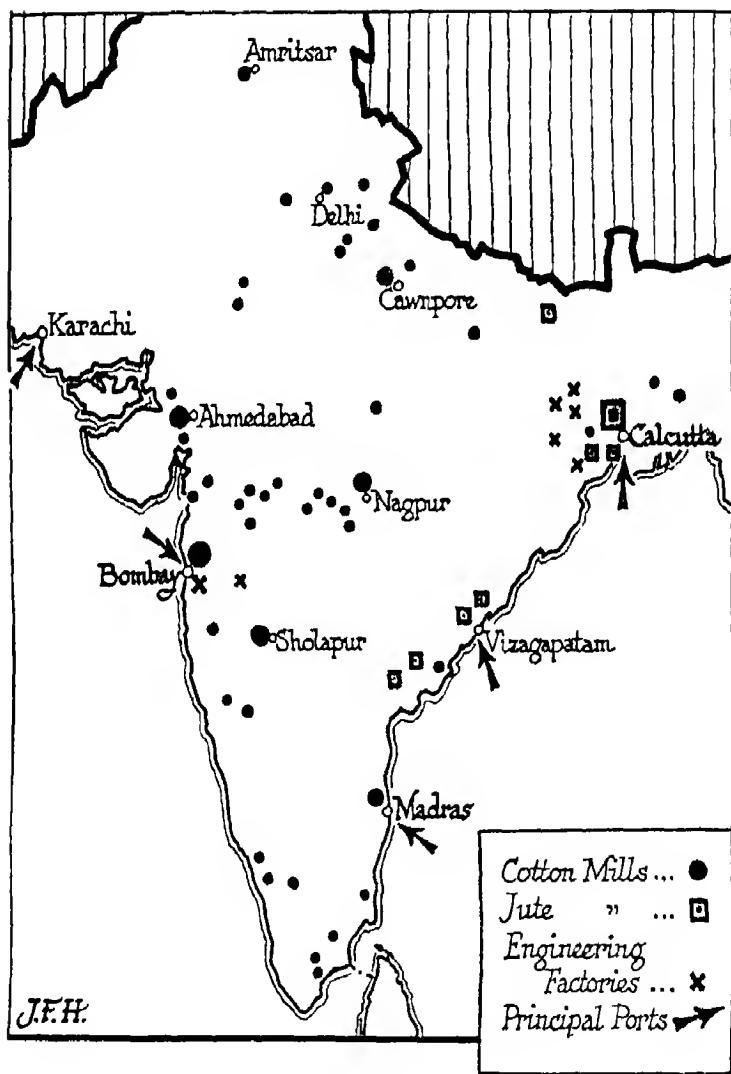
INDIA (3)

THE FRENCH AND THE PORTUGUESE, who each took a leading part in the opening up of India (16th-18th century), still retain small Indian possessions.

FRENCH INDIA includes the five colonies of Pondichéry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Mahé, and Yanaon, with a total area of rather less than 200 square miles, and population of 280,000. Pondichéry and Karikal are fairly important ports, with some industry.

The chief colony of PORTUGUESE INDIA is Goa, with some small islands off the coast; Damao; and the island of Diu, on the Gujerat coast. Total area of Portuguese possessions, 1,600 square miles; population, 580,000.

MAP 36

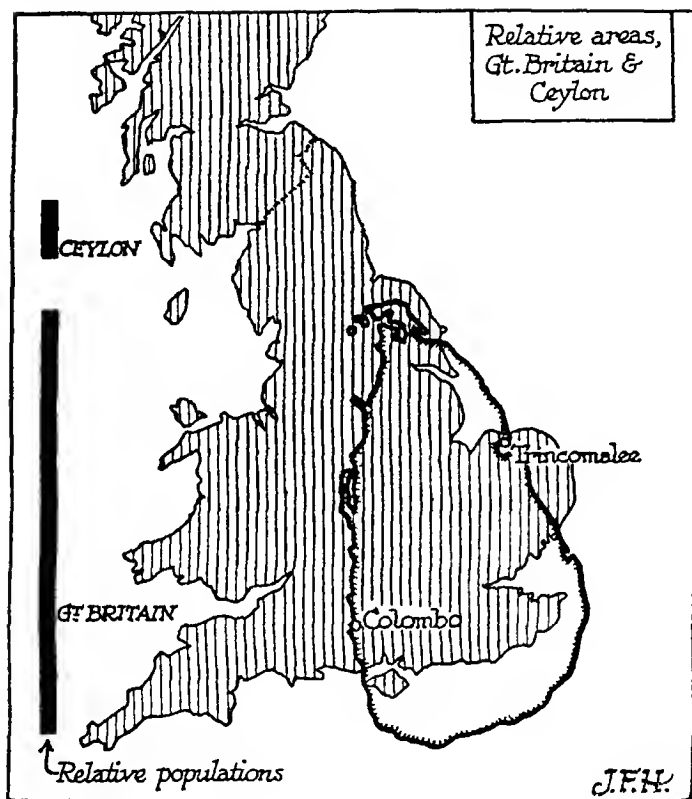


INDIA (4)

VAST MAJORITY—over 70 per cent—of India's population lives in villages. Estimated that there are over 700,000 of these villages, two-thirds of which are in British Provinces. Majority of villagers are small peasant landowners, but number of landless labourers during recent years increased to 407 in every 1,000 cultivators.

Industrialism in India steadily developing. Total number of factories increased from 5,144 in 1922 to 8,129 in 1929. Principal industries are cotton textiles, jute, and iron and steel. Before the depression, profits of jute mills ranged from six to eight times their total wages bill. Production of pig iron in India increased more than 300 per cent (to 1,140,000 tons) between 1919 and 1929; and steel at a similar rate. There are important coalfields in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, some of them paying 100 and 120 per cent dividends on wages of 8*d.* per day. Tea plantations, in Assam, Bengal, and Madras, employ large masses of labourers; labour conditions in these notoriously bad, including (*vide* Whitley Commission's Report) employment of children at 8*s.* monthly wages.

MAP 37



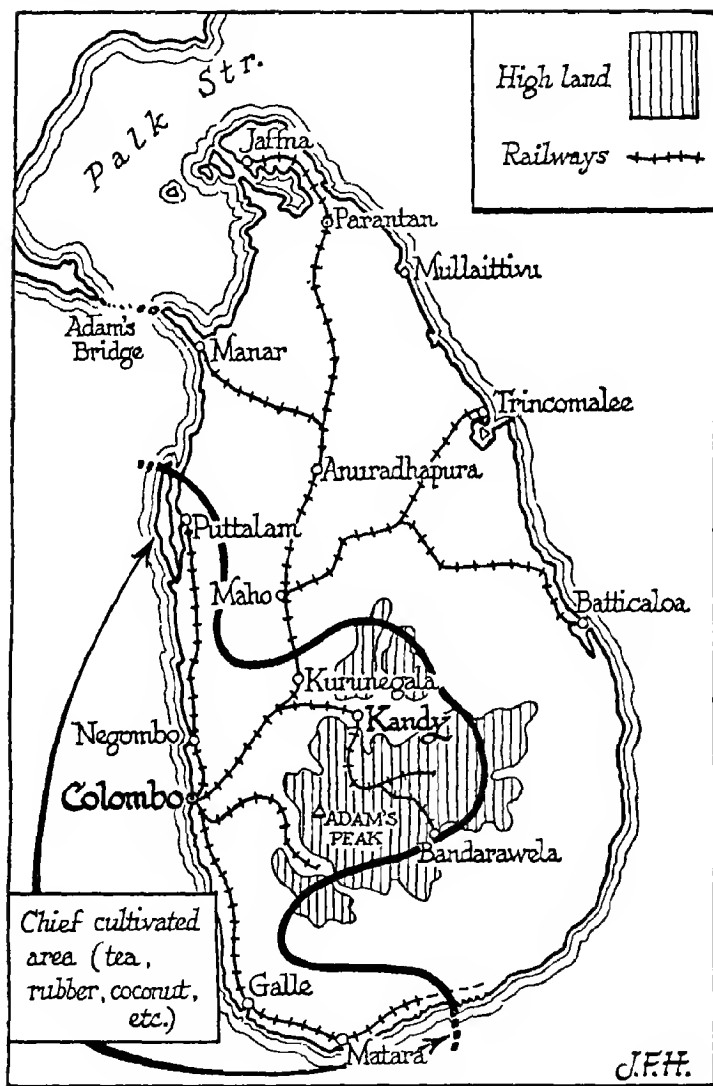
INDIA (5)

BRITISH followed Portuguese and Dutch in island of CEYLON, south of India. 1796, Ceylon annexed to Madras Presidency; 1802, separated from India and made Crown Colony.

By modification of Constitution, made in 1931, adult suffrage established and some measure of representative government inaugurated. Claimed (by British inaugurators) as marking "greatest advance in democracy in any Eastern country." Interesting to note that in Ceylon communal representation abolished though retained in new Indian Constitution.

(And see next map)

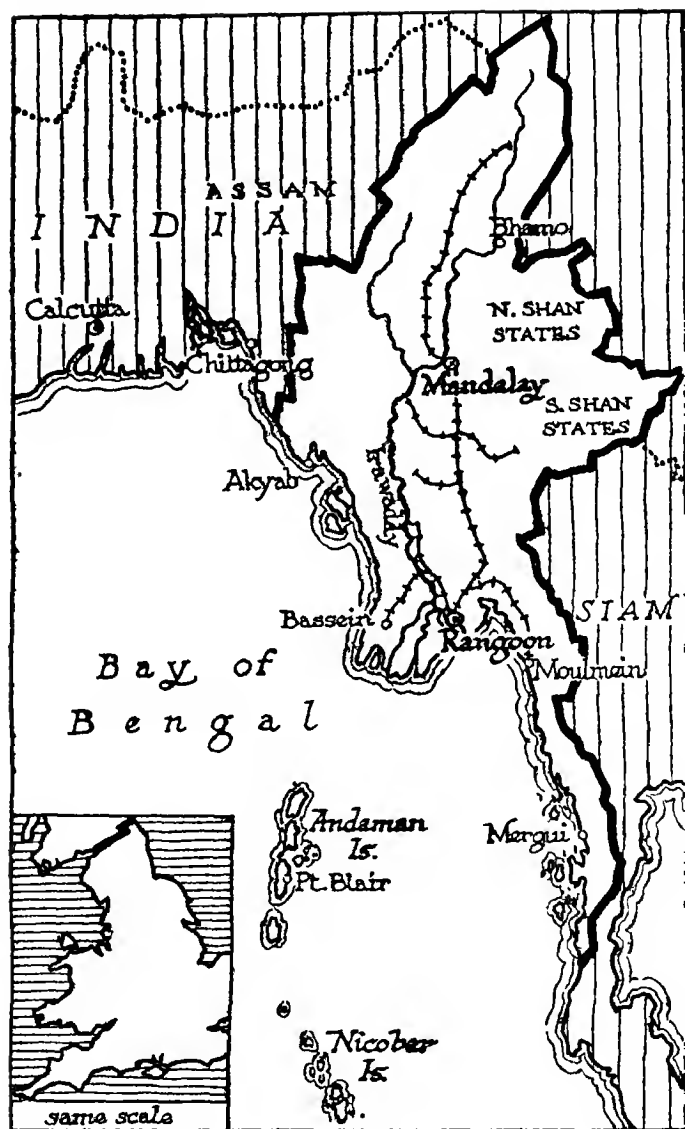
MAP 38



INDIA (6)

CEYLON is about as large as Tasmania, or half size of England. Population, $5\frac{1}{4}$ million. Principal racial division, Sinhalese (67 per cent of total) and Tamils. Principal products, tea, rubber, and coconuts. Four-fifths of island jungle and forest. Ceylon dependent on importation of rice from India for staple food for mass of population. Three-quarters of a million Indian Tamils work as plantation labourers.

MAP 39



INDIA (7)

EAST INDIA COMPANY had settlements in **BURMA** in 17th century. Two Burmese wars, 1826 and 1852, resulted in large part of country being annexed by Britain. Remaining independent kingdom of Burma conquered and annexed 1885. Hitherto administered as Indian Province, Burma, under new Indian Constitution, is to have separate government. Shan States have special administration.

Population, about 15 million. Principal products, petroleum, tin, silver, rice, and timber. Rangoon is important port with population close on half a million.

ANDAMAN and **NICOBAR ISLANDS** lie south-west of Burma, in Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Andaman Islands used as penal settlement by Government of India. Nicobar Islands annexed by Britain 1869; have 10,000 inhabitants, and produce coconuts.

MAP 40

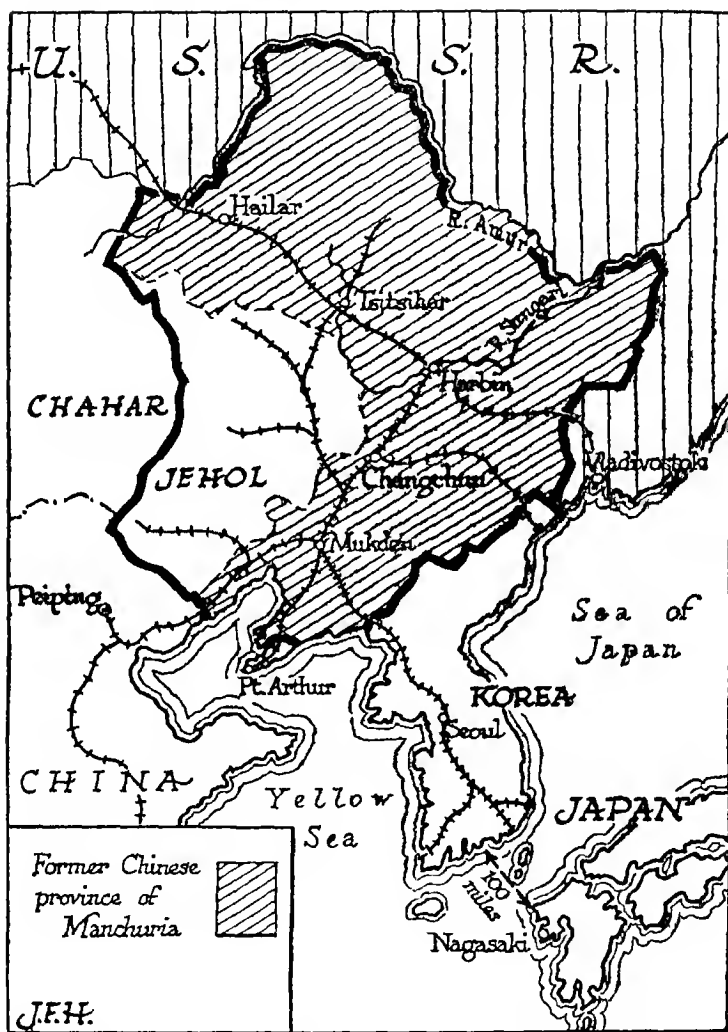


THE FAR EAST (I)

KOREA was Japanese Empire's first foothold on mainland after era of imperialist expansion began. War with China (1894-5) professedly to guarantee Korean independence; annexation followed, 1910. Korea now treated as integral part of Japan, under Japanese governor-general. Area, 85,000 square miles; population, 21 million. Mainly agricultural country—rice, cereals, tobacco, and cotton. Gold and graphite worked, other mineral resources being developed. Korean railways and ports now constitute Japan's main lines of communication with Manchukuo.

DAIREN is administrative centre of southern **LIAOTUNG PENINSULA**, leased from China, 1915, for 99 years; population, 1½ million. Port Arthur is terminus of another important rail line through Manchukuo.

MAP 41

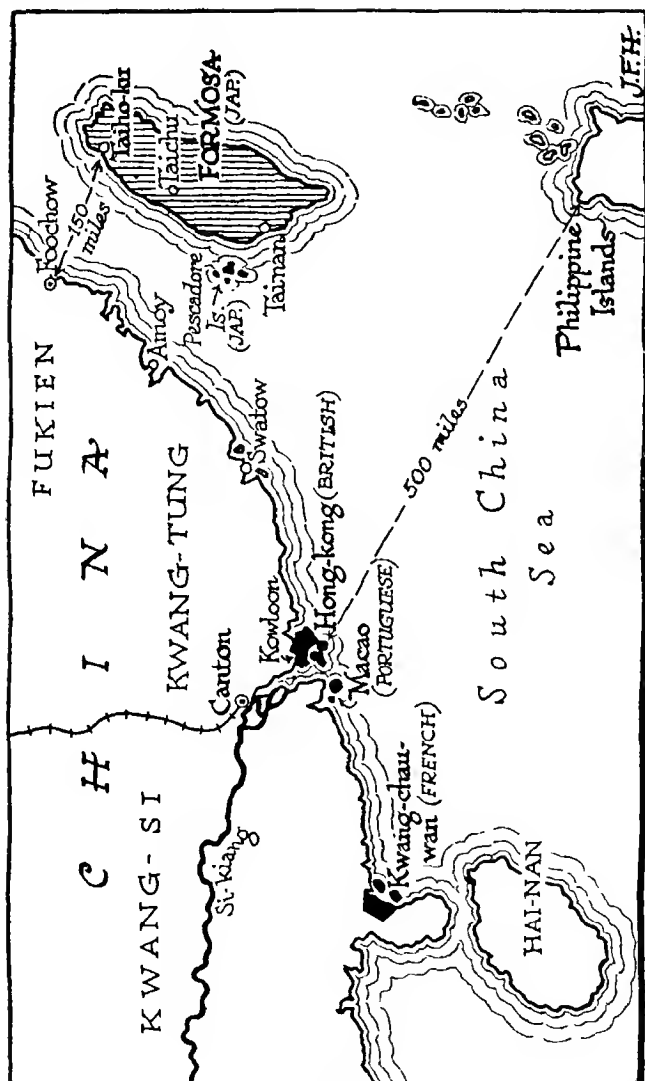


THE FAR EAST (2)

NOMINALLY independent State of MANCHUKUO, set up as result of Japanese armies' activities in Northern China, 1931-2, consists of former Chinese province of Manchuria and further territories east of this, formerly part of Inner Mongolia. Area about 500,000 square miles; population, 34 million. Nearly 30 per cent of total area—about 83 million acres—is under cultivation; soya beans, grain, and rice. Coal and iron ore worked.

Extension by Japan of Manchurian railway system, eastwards towards Mongolia, and northwards towards Russian frontier, appear to indicate further Japanese "penetration."

MAP 42



THE FAR EAST (3)

FOREIGN possessions in Southern China include island of Formosa (Japanese), Hong Kong (British), Macao (Portuguese), and Kwang-Chau-Wan (French).

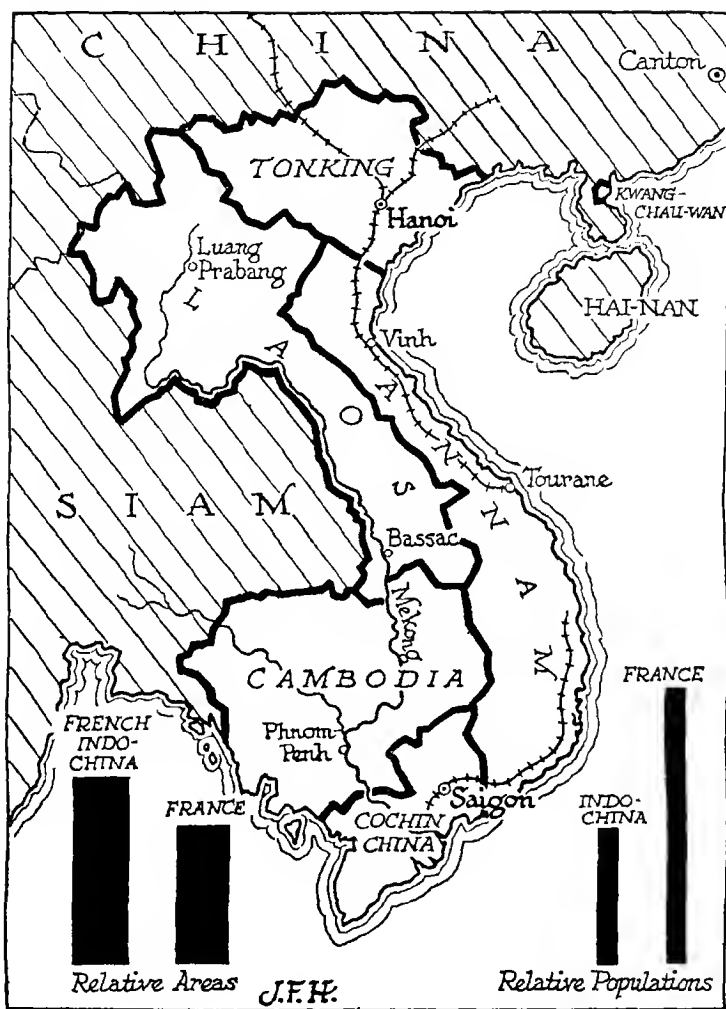
FORMOSA taken by Japan from China after war of 1894-5. Area, 13,900 square miles; population, $5\frac{1}{4}$ million, including $\frac{1}{4}$ million Japanese. Formosa produces tea, rice, and sugar. Gold, coal, and copper are mined.

British Crown Colony of HONG KONG taken by Britain from China, 1841. Situated at mouth of Canton River, is important centre of Far Eastern commerce and British naval base. Total population, about 1 million.

MACAO, on opposite side of entrance to Canton River, has been Portuguese since 1557. Centre of transit trade. Population, 160,000.

KWANG-CHAU-WAN, leased by France from China, 1898, has area of about 200 square miles and population of $\frac{1}{4}$ million. It is under authority of Governor-General of French Indo-China.

MAP 43



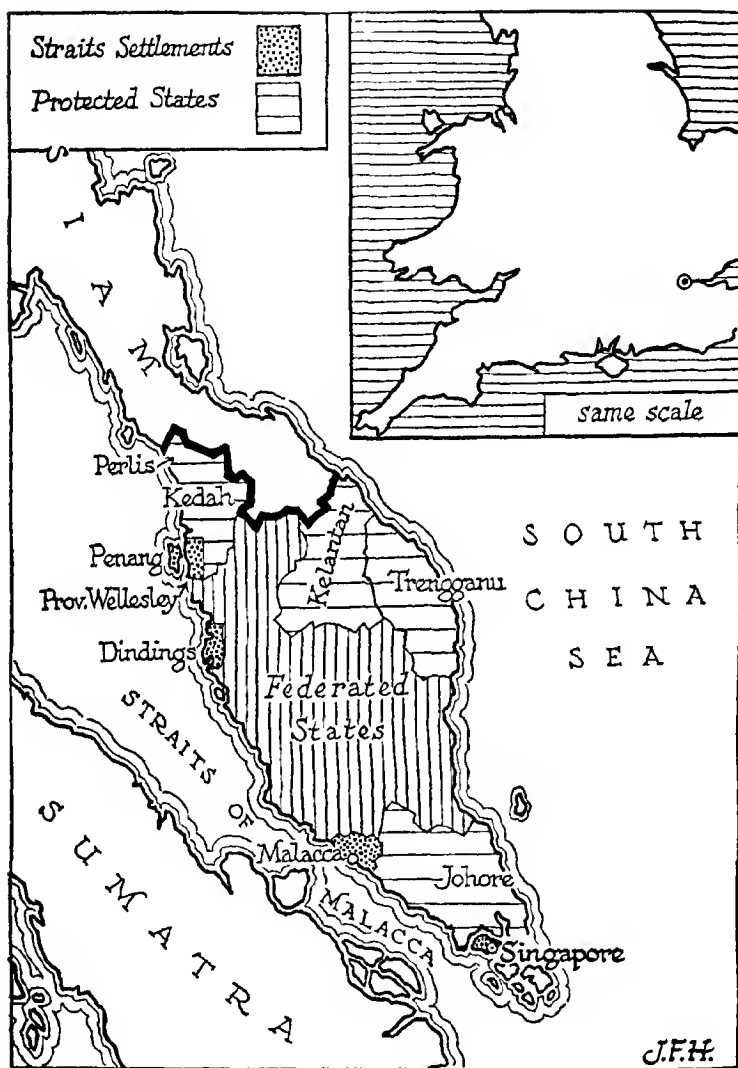
THE FAR EAST (4)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA includes Colony of Cochin-China and Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking, and Laos. Total area, 285,000 square miles; population, 22 millions.

COCHIN-CHINA taken by France from Annam, 1862. Protectorate over **CAMBODIA**, subordinate kingdom to Annam set up 1863. Protectorate over **ANNAM** established 1884; government under Annamese king, advised by French Resident. **TONKING**, former Annamese vassal State, made French protectorate 1884, and inland territory of **LAOS**, 1893.

Southern Indo-China one of great rice-producing regions of world. Tonking and northern Annam have coal mines, and produce tea and sugar.

MAP 44



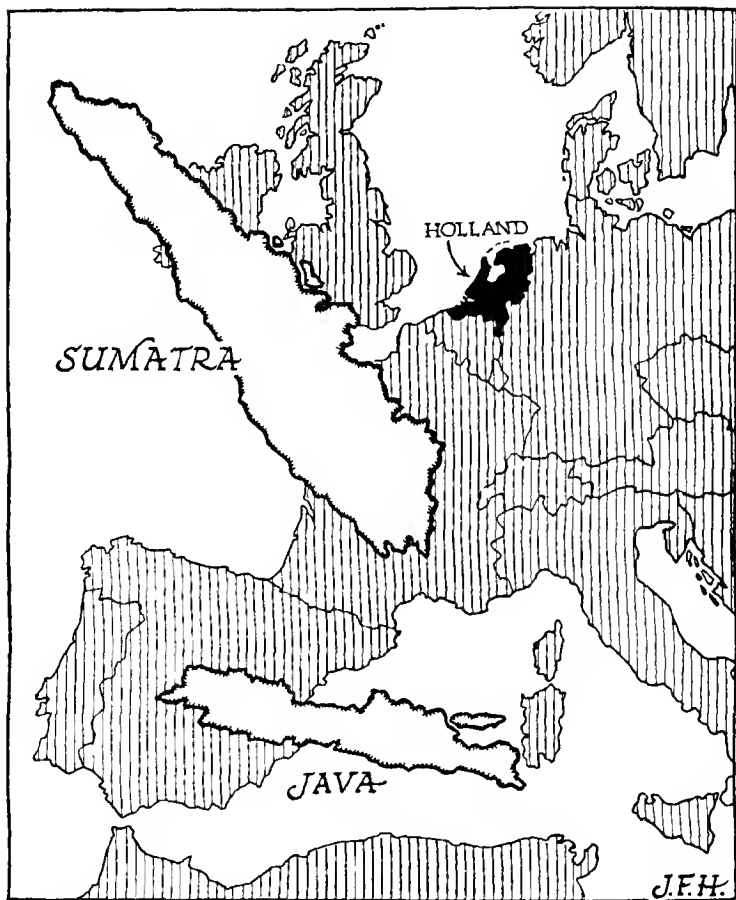
THE FAR EAST (5)

BRITISH MALAYA, one of the richest colonial units of British Empire, includes Crown Colony of Straits Settlements; Federated Malay States (under British protection, of which the chief is Selangor); and five protected Unfederated States—Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. Total population, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million; total area, about 51,000 square miles.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS include key port of Singapore, established as East India Company trading station, 1819. Great British naval dockyard now under construction, to be completed 1939.

Two major products of MALAY STATES, rubber and tin. 1934, Malaya had 35 per cent of world production of latter, but restriction in production of both commodities has hindered recent development. Agriculture not as well developed as in Dutch East Indies—*cf.* Java, which, with about same area as Malaya, has population ten times as great and feeds own people, whereas Malaya imports rice. Malayan canned fruit industry rapidly developed in recent years.

MAP 45



THE FAR EAST (6)

HOLLAND'S possessions in EAST INDIES, extending 3,000 miles west to east, date from early days of Dutch East India Company, founded 1602. Since 1798, when Company was dissolved, possessions governed by Dutch State (except for interval during and after Napoleonic Wars when they came under British rule).¹ Two most important islands, SUMATRA and JAVA. Map shows relative size of these compared with Western Europe. Java one of most densely populated regions of globe. With area less than that of Great Britain it has population of about same number—817 to square mile compared to Britain's 685 to square mile. Sumatra, more than three times as large as Java, has population only about one-fifth as large—8 million.

¹ Treaty by which they were re-ceded to Holland (1824) stipulates that if at any time islands were given up by Holland they should revert to Britain.

MAP 46



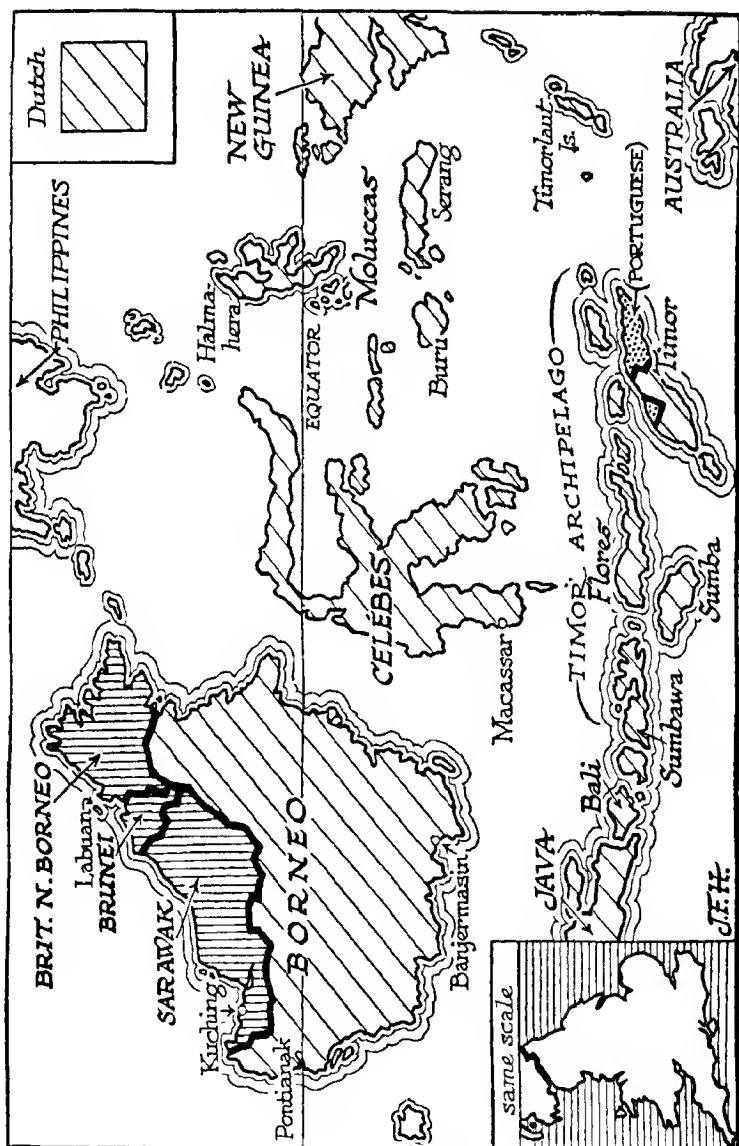
THE FAR EAST (7)

TOTAL AREA of DUTCH EAST INDIES close on three-quarters of a million square miles—58 times area of Holland. Population, 61,000, is seven times that of Holland. Two-thirds of this population is in Java and its small dependent island, Madura—the Javanese population has doubled since 1880.

Java is divided into provinces governed by native regents under supervision of Dutch Residents; in other islands hundreds of native rulers, assisted by Dutch advisers, carry on government. In recent years there has been an increasing native demand for a larger share in the government, backed largely by mass movements distinctly proletarian in character.

Originally devoted to cultivation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tea, tapioca, and other vegetable products, Dutch East Indies have, during past 25 years, become even more economically important as result of development of rubber plantations and petroleum wells. There are also important tin mines in islands of Banka and Billiton (producing 20 per cent of world supply), and coal mines in Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

MAP 47



THE FAR EAST (8)

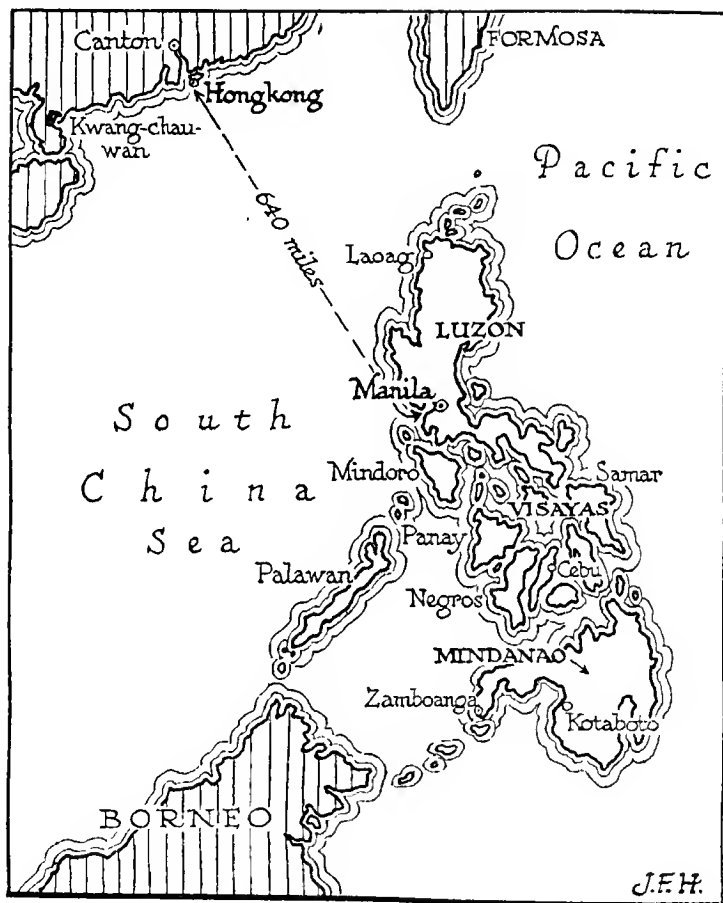
OTHER ISLANDS of DUTCH EAST INDIES are Celebes, the Moluccas, Bali (to immediate east of Java), and islands of the Timor Archipelago; and greater part of large island of Borneo.

CELEBES has population of more than 4 million, and the relatively small island of BALI close on 2 million—only slightly less than that of the huge area of Dutch Borneo.

Northern part of BORNEO is British—three areas, British North Borneo (population 280,000), ruled by British North Borneo Company (Royal Charter, 1881); Brunei, British-protected State; and Sarawak, recognised as independent State under British protection and ruled by English Rajah, H.H. Sir C. V. Brooke. Oil is worked in all three territories.

Eastern part of island of TIMOR, with enclave further west, is Portuguese.

MAP 48

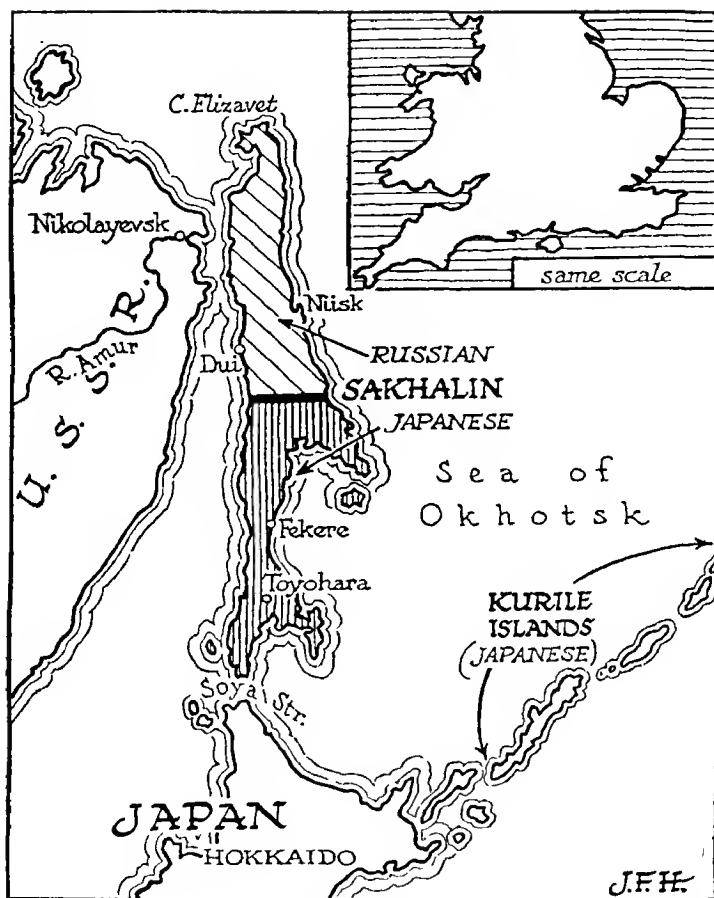


THE FAR EAST (9)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS taken by U.S.A. from Spain after war 1898-9. Altogether more than 7,000 islands in group; eleven with areas of over 1,000 square miles, including Luzon, 40,000 square miles, and Mindanao, 37,000 square miles. Total area, 114,000 square miles: population, 13 million. Islands discovered by Magellan, 1521, and under Spanish rule since 16th century. Ninety per cent of inhabitants Christian (Roman Catholic). Principal products, rice, hemp, copra, sugar, tobacco, and rubber.

By Act of U.S.A. Congress, 1934, ratified by Philippines, 1935, provisional independence granted to islands for period of ten years, after which period islands take over full sovereignty and become Philippine Republic. In meantime, control of foreign relations and of imports and exports reserved to U.S.A., who also maintain naval bases in islands.

MAP 49

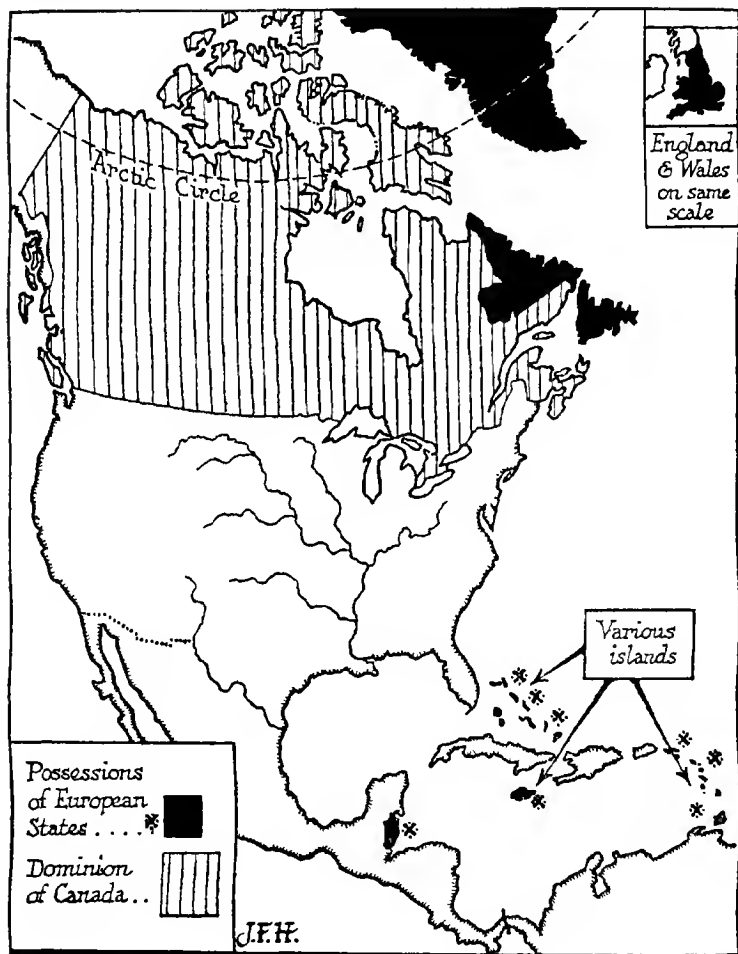


THE FAR EAST (10)

ISLAND OF SAKHALIN, off eastern coast of Siberia, divided between Russia and Japan. Whole island occupied by Russia, 1875. After Russo-Japanese War, 1905, Japan took southern half. Population of latter, 330,000—majority Japanese immigrants; population of Russian area (last known figures), 14,000. Lignite coal mined in both areas. Oil worked in Russian zone.

Occupation of KURILE ISLANDS was first act of Japanese expansion, 1875; now included in Japan proper.

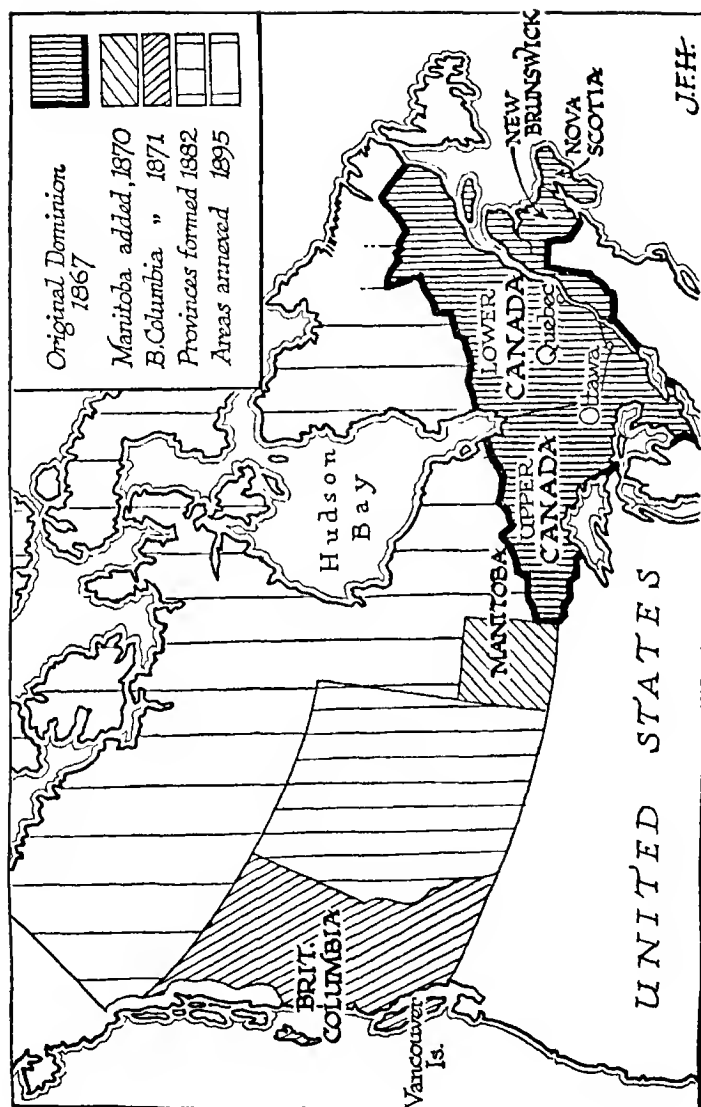
MAP 50



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

IN A SENSE, of course, the whole continent of AMERICA is a colonial possession, since nowhere do aboriginal inhabitants govern themselves. South of Dominion of Canada, with exception of two or three small areas, the continent consists of independent States established by European settlers who have revolted against dominance from Europe. In North and Central America: self-governing Dominion of Canada still politically linked to British Empire; Denmark holds Greenland; Britain administers ex-Dominion of Newfoundland (with dependent territory of Labrador); and various European States—Britain, France, and Holland—hold islands in West Indian archipelago.

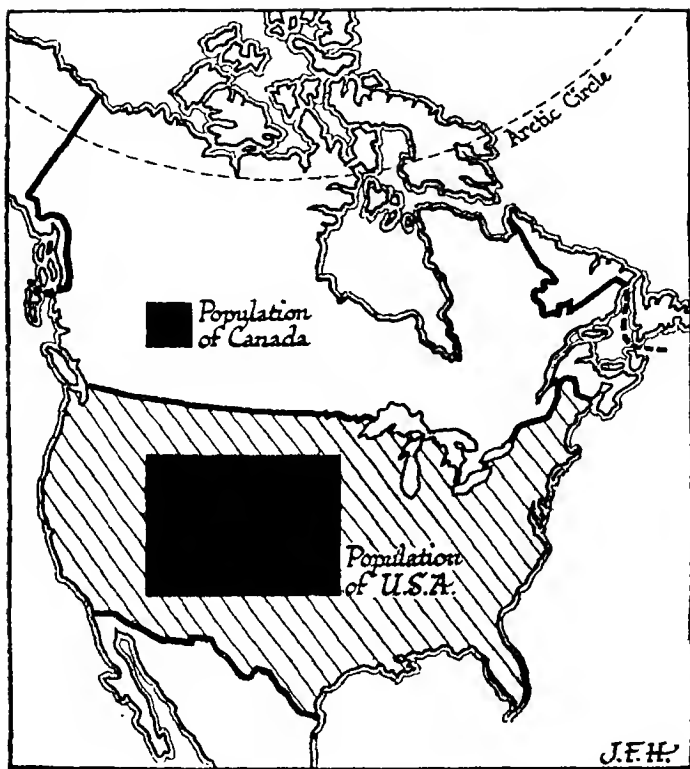
MAP 51



NORTH AMERICA (I)

NUCLEUS OF CANADA the lands bordering estuary of St. Lawrence. Originally opened up, 16th-17th centuries, by French, and called New France. English Chartered Company, the Hudson Bay Company (1670), opened up northern territories. Eighteenth-century wars between Britain and France resulted in French defeat (1760) and annexation of Canada to Britain. Lower Canada (see map) rebelled 1837-8; and in 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were given measure of responsible government. In 1867 Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia were united as Dominion of Canada. To these Manitoba was added in 1870, and British Columbia a year later. Period of trans-continental railway building followed which finally linked vast territories together. Hudson Bay Company bought out in 1870, and northern territories formally annexed to Dominion 1895.

MAP 52

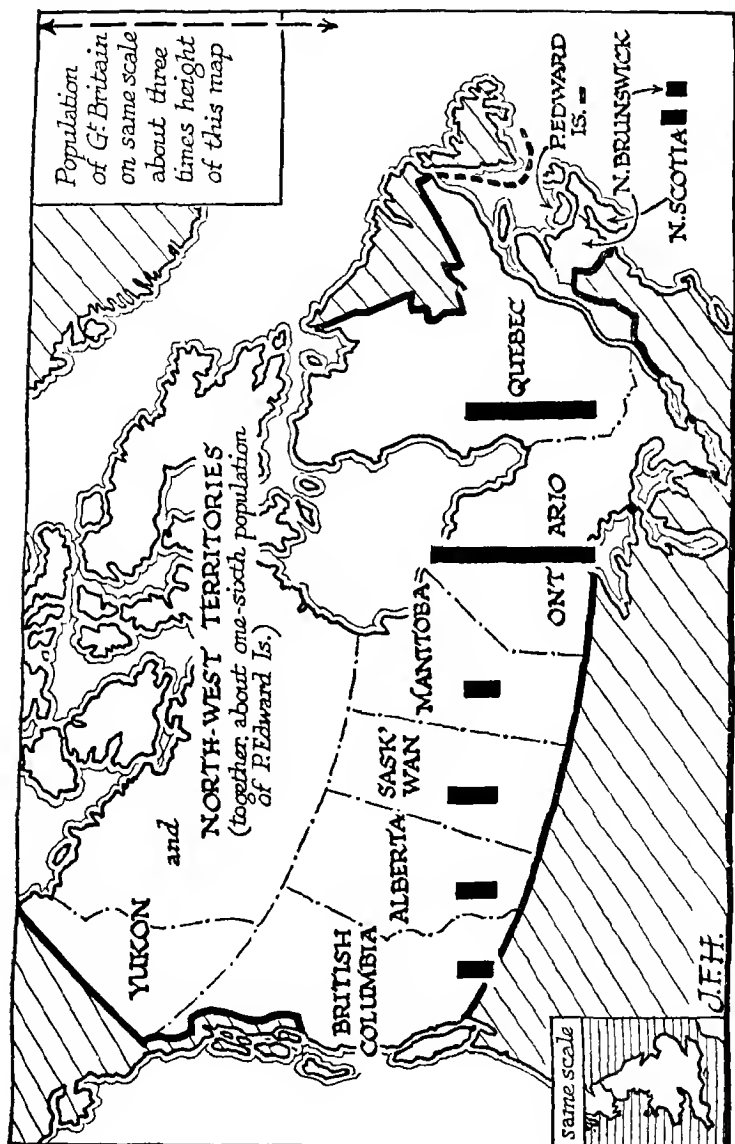


NORTH AMERICA (2)

ABORIGINAL inhabitants of CANADA, Indians and Eskimos, now number about 120,000. About 50 per cent of total population of 10½ million is of British (including Irish) stock.

British Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand constitute largest relatively undeveloped territories possible for white settlement. Compare populations of Canada and United States. True, extensive areas of Northern Canada climatically unsuitable; but southern territories could probably support population half as large as that of the U.S. (at present it is about one-twelfth). Like Australia, Canada has consistently set her face against Japanese immigration on Pacific side.

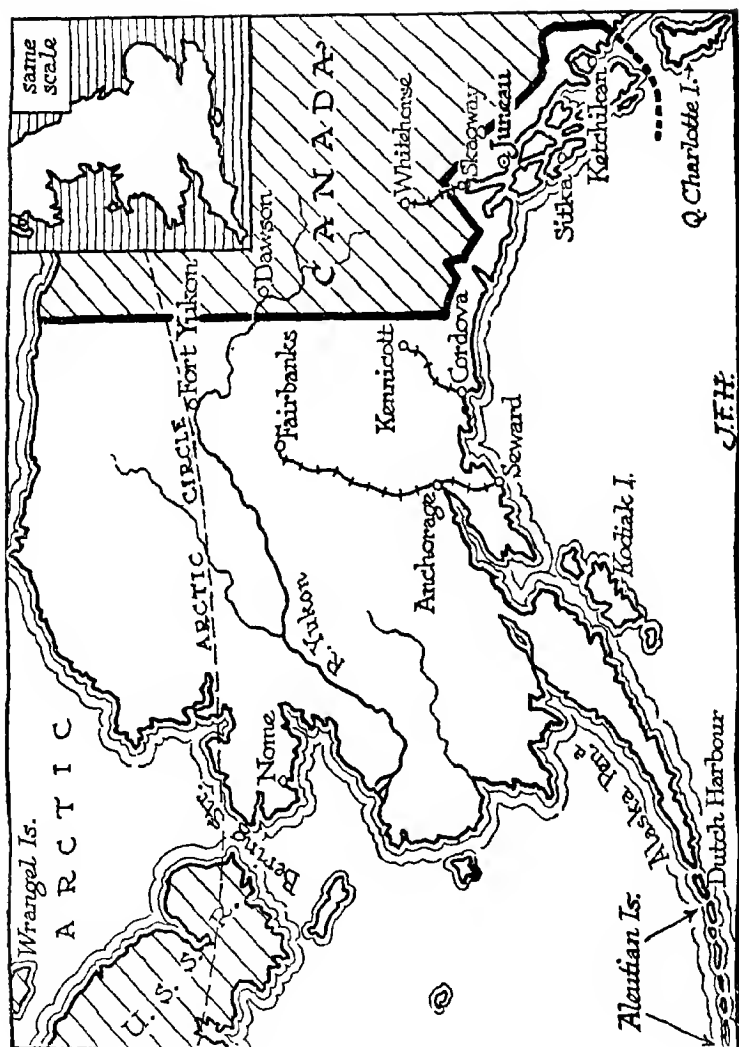
MAP 53



NORTH AMERICA (3)

CANADA is divided into nine Provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia—each with a separate parliament and administration; and two Territories—the North-West and the Yukon—governed by Commissioners assisted by local councils. Canada's complete legislative autonomy is exercised by the Dominion Parliament—Senate and House of Commons (245 members).

MAP 54



NORTH AMERICA (4)

ALASKA, in extreme north-west of North American continent, separated from Asia only by narrow Bering Strait, was called Russian America until 1867, when it was purchased from Russian Government by United States for 7,200,000 dollars. In 1912 Alaska became a Territory; now governed jointly by U.S. Congress at Washington and own local Legislative Assembly. Frontier with Canada finally adjusted 1903. Total area, 586,000 square miles; population, about 60,000 (another 20,000 employed in mines and canneries live only few months each year in the country).

Seat of government is Juneau. Principal products, furs (especially seals), timber, and salmon. Gold worked at Nome, and various places on Yukon River.

Chain of **ALEUTIAN ISLANDS**, extending 1,200 miles eastward from Alaska peninsula, also belongs to United States. Few hundred inhabitants of Mongol stock.

WRANGEL ISLAND, off North Siberian coast, has at various times been subject of dispute between U.S., Britain, and Russia. At present Russian. Of possible importance as a trans-polar air base.

U.S.

CANADA

LABRADOR

NEWFOUNDLAND

ANTICOSTI IS.

St. Lawrence

Quebec

BRUNSWICK

N.S.

SCOTIA

St. John's

Belle Isle Strait

C. BRETON IS.

Boston

J.F.H.

ENGLAND & WALES
on same scale

Gt Britain
(about height
of this map)

Newfoundland

RELATIVE POPULATIONS

NORTH AMERICA (5)

NEWFOUNDLAND, British 'Dominion, was first British colony. Discovered by Cabot, 1497, who received £10 from Henry VII as reward for annexing it. Disputes with French as to fishing rights went on from 16th century until 1904. Population, 290,000—about that of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Exports cod, cod-liver oil, herring, and sealskins. Constitution suspended since 1933 as result of British Royal Commission enquiry into Newfoundland finances. At present administered by Governor, advised by Commission of six members, three from Newfoundland, three from Great Britain.

LABRADOR, easternmost province of Canadian mainland, is dependency of Newfoundland. Area two and a half times that of Newfoundland, but population only 4,264.

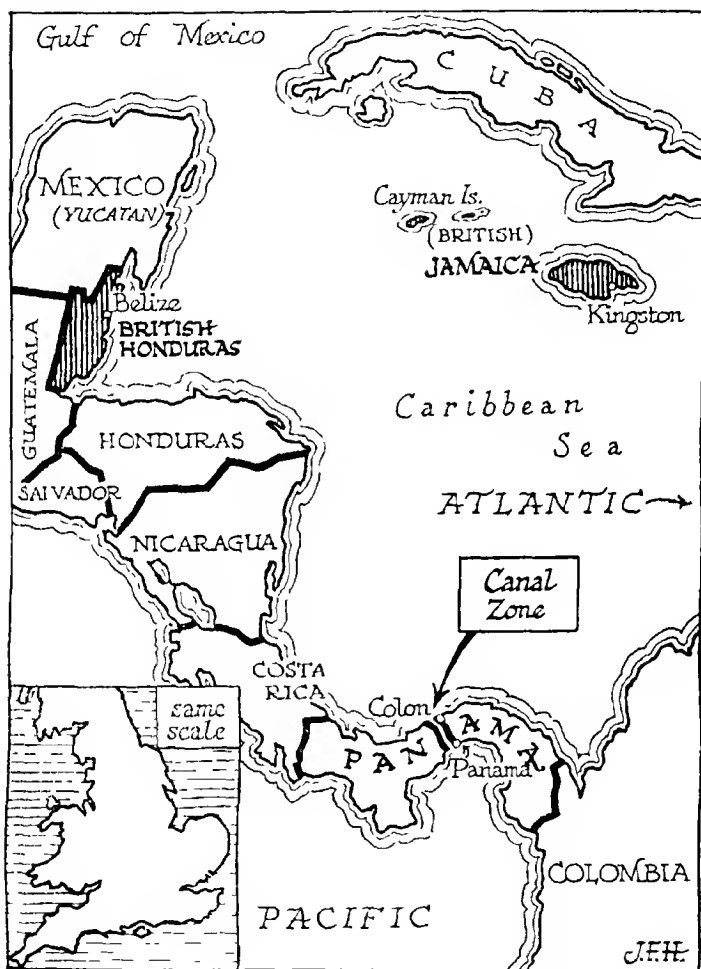
MAP 56



NORTH AMERICA (6)

GREENLAND, Denmark's only colonial possession, was discovered by the Norwegian, Eric the Red, in 10th century. Since that time has attracted almost all the great Arctic explorers. Area, 736,000 square miles, of which, however, only 31,000 square miles are ice-free. Population, 16,600, greater part of which inhabits south-eastern coast. Greenland trade is Danish State monopoly, blubber, seal-oil, and sealskins being principal exports.

MAP 57



CENTRAL AMERICA (I)

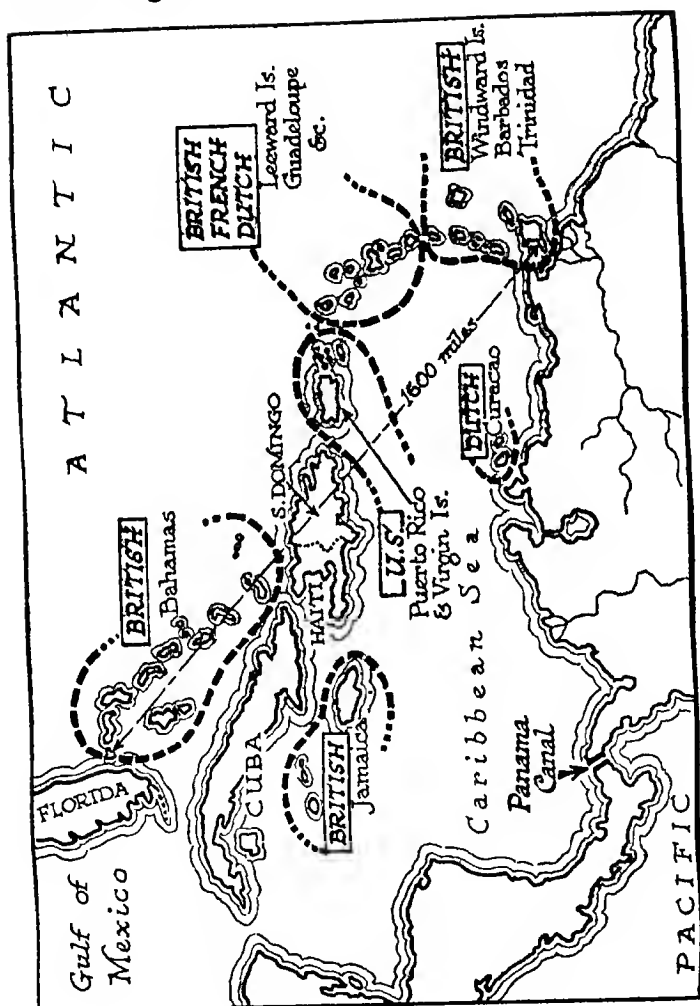
ONLY TWO colonial possessions on isthmus of Central America are British Honduras and Panama Canal Zone (U.S.).

British occupation of BRITISH HONDURAS dates from 17th century, when surrounding territory was entirely Spanish. Previously subordinate to Jamaica, it was made an independent colony, 1884. Area, 8,500 square miles. Population, 54,000. Timber most important product, especially mahogany and logwood. Also bananas and cocoa.

Foundation of State of Panama and grant to U.S. of control over PANAMA CANAL ZONE practically simultaneous events.

Panama declared its independence of republic of Columbia, November 3rd, 1903, and was recognised ten days later by U.S. Five days after this, treaty between U.S. and Panama was signed providing for construction of Panama Canal. U.S. was granted, in perpetuity, territory five miles wide on either side of Canal, as well as small islands in Panama Bay. U.S. pays Panama Government 250,000 dollars annually. Further treaty between U.S. and Panama concluded 1936. Population of zone, 29,600 (8,400 Americans).

MAP 58



CENTRAL AMERICA (2)

TWO LARGEST WEST INDIAN ISLANDS, Cuba and Haiti, are nominally independent; though U.S. maintains peculiar relations with both. Remaining islands divided between U.S., Britain, France, and Holland.

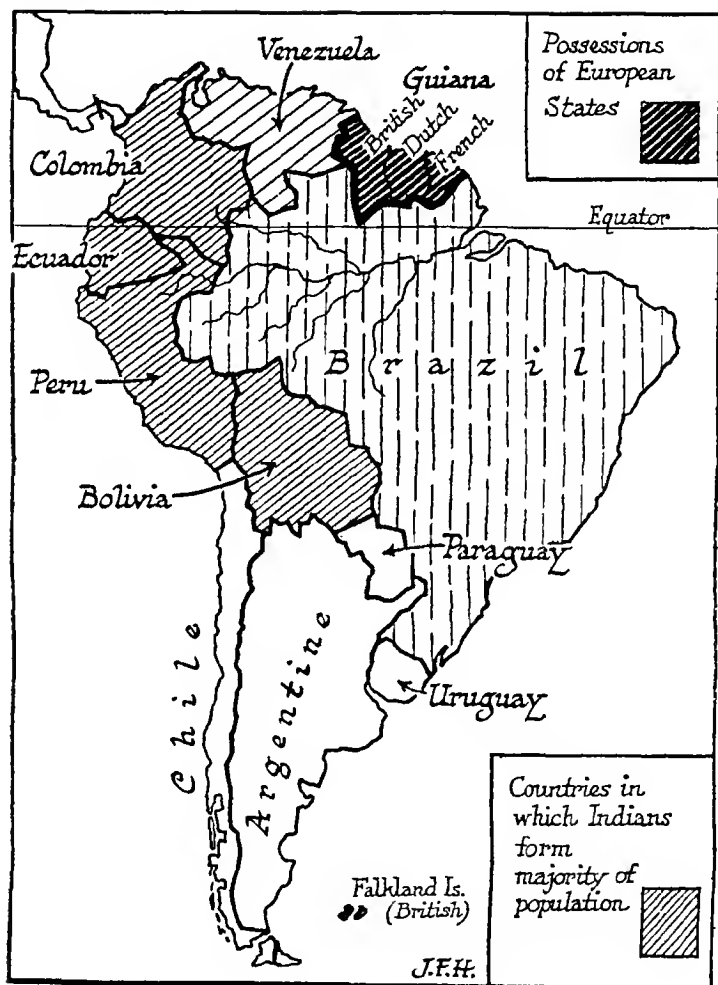
U.S. holds Puerto Rico, taken from Spain after the war of 1898, and the Virgin Islands, purchased from Denmark, 1917. Puerto Rico has one and a half million inhabitants; Virgin Islands, 22,000. New constitution granted to latter, 1936.

British islands include some of oldest British possessions, among them Bahamas, 20 inhabited islands with total population of 60,000; Jamaica, taken from Spaniards, 1655, population just over a million; Leeward Islands, total population 122,000; Windward Islands, population 82,000; Barbados, British since 1625, population 180,000; and Trinidad (see map 60).

France holds Guadeloupe and Martinique, and Holland a group of islands of which the chief is Curacao.

West Indian Islands produce mainly cane sugar, tobacco, bananas, and some coffee.

MAP 59

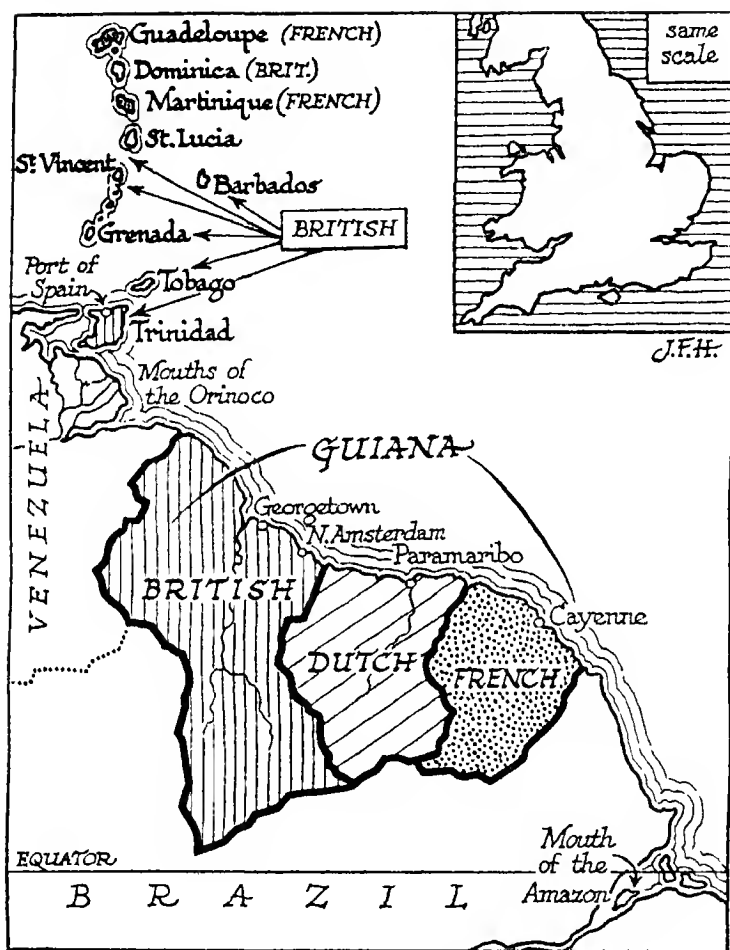


COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

SINCE THE REVOLT in the early 19th century of the South American colonies against Spain, the States of the South American continent have consisted of ten independent republics, with but one area—Guiana—remaining in possession of European States. But in four of the republics—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia—the white ruling class forms a minority of the population, and the aboriginal inhabitants are chiefly a source of cheap labour power. In a fifth republic—Venezuela—negroes (descendants of imported African slaves) and mulattos form the majority of the population; and the same is true of the Guiana colonies. In the largest of the republics—Brazil—the proportion of white and aboriginal inhabitants is about equal.

Off the southern coast of the continent lie the Falkland Islands (population, including small dependent islands, about 3,000), a British Crown Colony.

MAP 60



SOUTH AMERICA

ONLY COLONIAL POSSESSIONS on mainland of South America are three colonies of GUIANA—British, Dutch, and French.

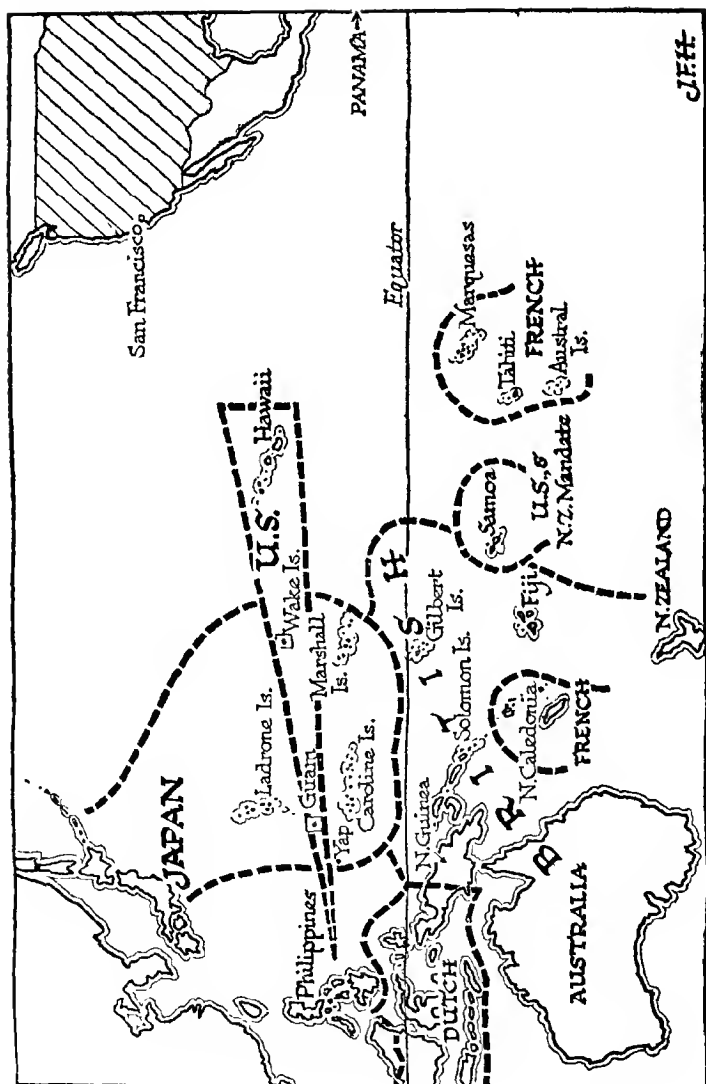
BRITISH GUIANA originally settlement of Dutch West India Company (1620). Taken by British, 1796. Area, 89,000 square miles. Population, 320,000. Produces sugar, rum, molasses, rice. Also gold, diamonds, and bauxite.

DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam), has 160,000 inhabitants. Same products as British Guiana plus coffee.

FRENCH GUIANA, only 22,000 inhabitants, of whom half live in chief town, Cayenne. Penal settlement here has between five and six thousand criminals. Most important industry, gold mining.

Island of TRINIDAD, off Venezuelan coast, originally Spanish; taken by British, 1797. Population, just under half a million. Important oil deposits. Also exports cocoa, sugar, and asphalt.

MAP 6I



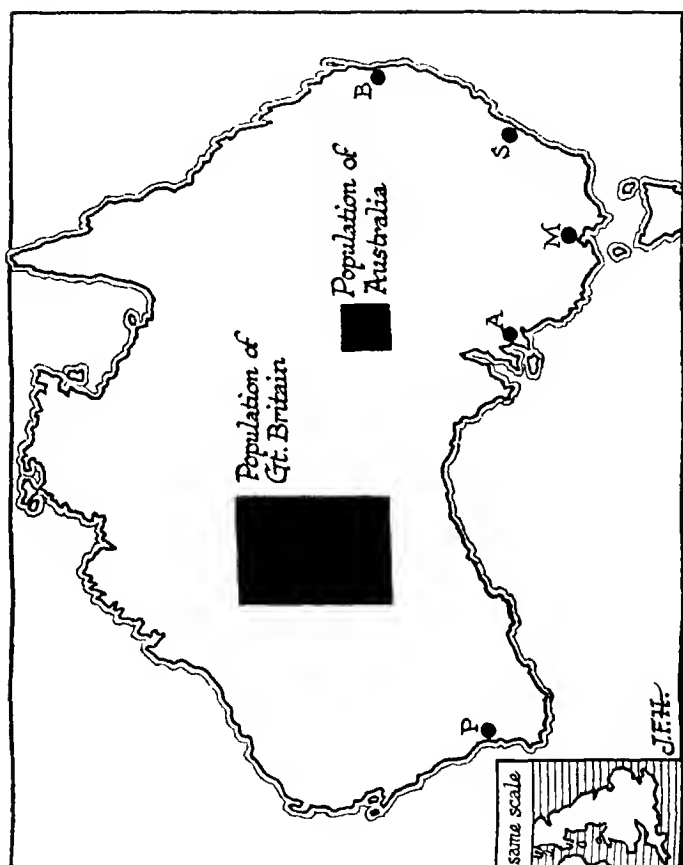
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (I)

EUROPEAN intervention in PACIFIC dates from early voyages of Magellan and Portuguese traders (16th–17th centuries). Dutch occupied East Indian Islands (see maps 45–48) and Spaniards the Philippines. French and British voyages, end of 18th century, resulted in British establishment in Australia and French in some neighbouring islands.

With coming of steam power, Pacific Islands proper (of which there are some thousands) attracted European States and traders. Britain, France, Germany, as well as Japan and U.S., joined in scramble. Tahiti and other groups annexed by France, 1842; New Caledonia, 1853. Britain took Fiji Islands, 1874. Throughout whole of this period natives kidnapped and exploited ruthlessly as cheap labour for European-owned plantations. After Great War, Japan succeeded to German possessions (Marshall and Caroline Islands) north of equator; extensive Japanese immigration into these islands since taken place.

Estimated total area of Pacific Islands (excluding Australia and New Zealand, but including New Guinea), 380,000 square miles; population, about 2½ million.

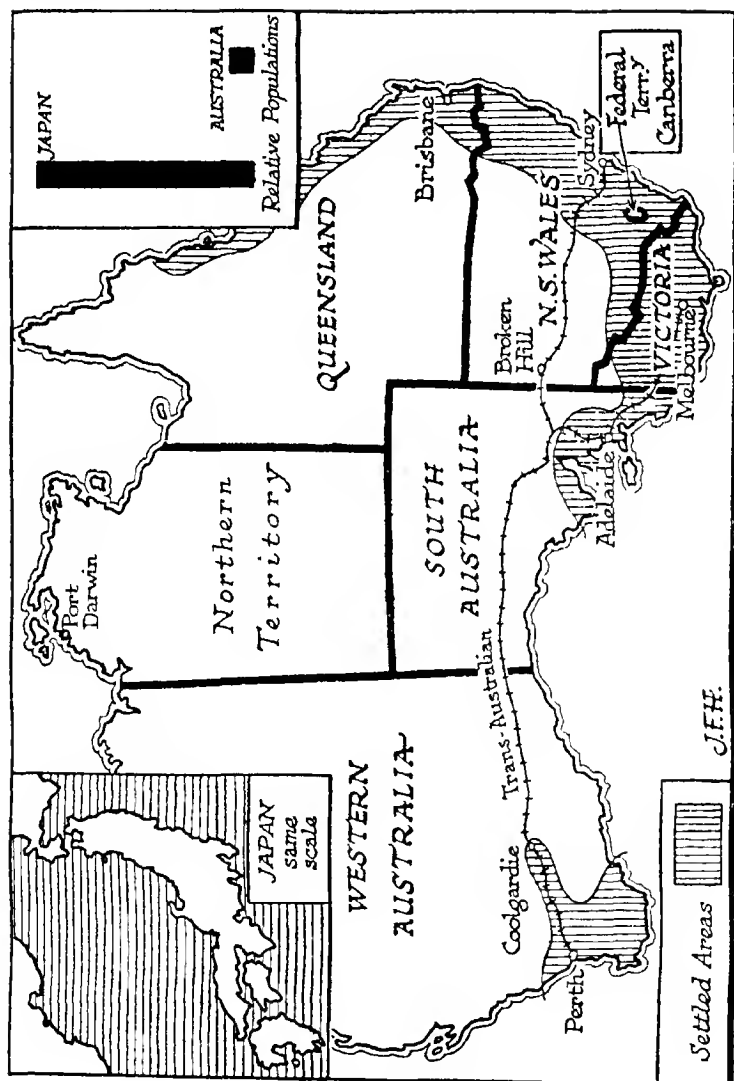
MAP 62



AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (2)

ESTIMATED that native population of AUSTRALIA, when first annexed by Captain Cook for Britain, about a quarter of a million; number now about 60,000. White population is $6\frac{1}{2}$ million, of which half inhabits capital cities of five federated States (Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane). Chief economic problem of Australia is constituted by geographical fact that it lies away from all great world trade routes. Chief political problem is attempt to maintain white monopoly in the whole island-continent, despite vast empty spaces otherwise available for settlement by other races.

MAP 63



AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (3)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, British self-governing Dominion, formed from five colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, with island of Tasmania, proclaimed 1901. Total area, nearly 3 million square miles; average population density, little more than two persons per square mile. Main part of population concentrated in eastern and south-eastern coastal belt, and in south-western corner. Large concentration in principal cities result of development of manufacturing industry.

Australian self-government dates from grant of Legislative Council with elected majority to New South Wales in 1842. Victoria, separated from N.S. Wales in 1850, granted self-government 1855; and Queensland, 1859. Western Australia remained Crown Colony until 1890. In 1934, W. Australia petitioned Imperial Parliament for leave to secede from Commonwealth. The Northern Territory, with white population of about 3,500 and 18,000 aborigines, is administered by the Commonwealth.

Area of 912 square miles separated from N.S. Wales, 1911, as site for Federal Capital, Canberra.

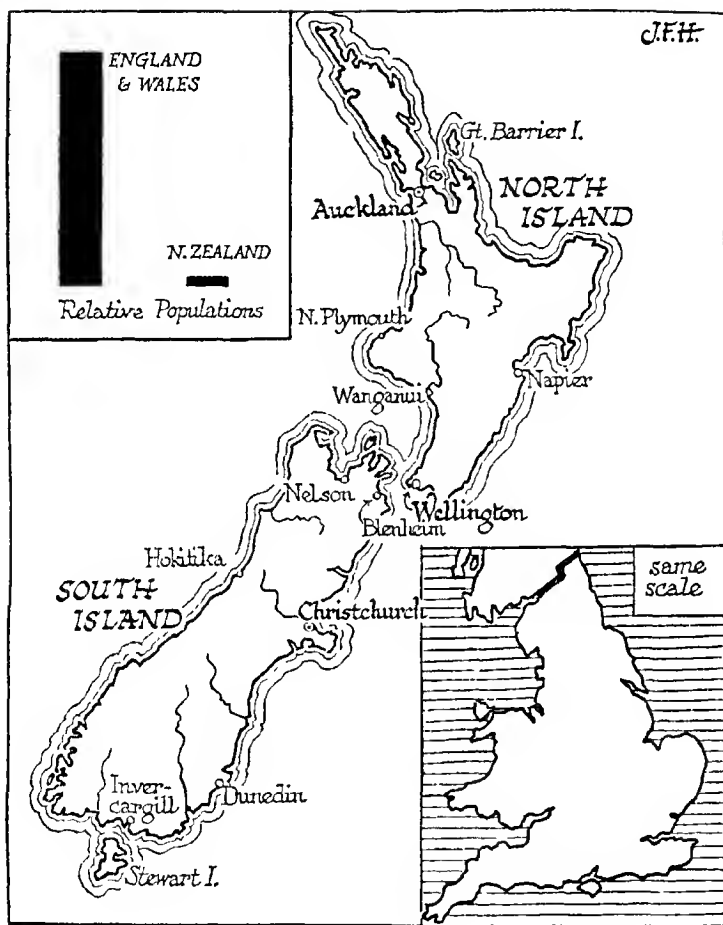
MAP 64



AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (4)

ISLAND OF TASMANIA, now one of States of Australian Commonwealth, discovered by Tasman, 1642. British settlement, 1803, responsible government, 1856. Area, 26,200 square miles; population, just under $\frac{1}{4}$ million. The last aboriginal inhabitant of Tasmania died in 1876. Chief activities, agriculture and grazing, but large proportion of high land hinders extension of latter. Copper, tin, zinc, and coal worked. Very little industrial development.

MAP 65

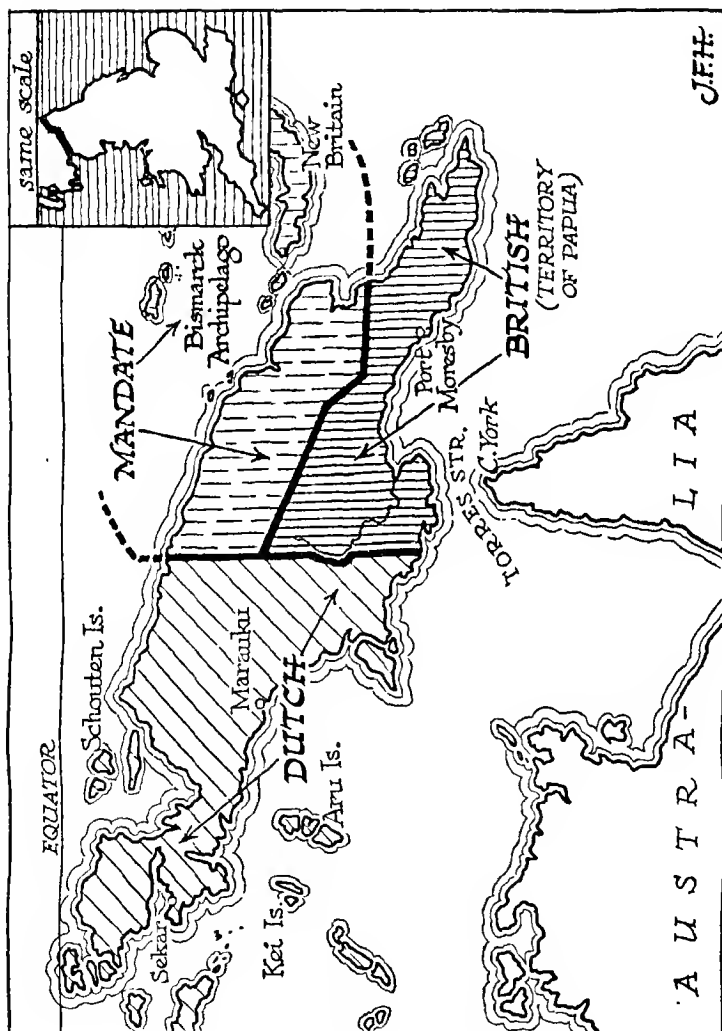


AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (5)

NEW ZEALAND, British Dominion (1907), first discovered by Dutch navigator, Tasman, and explored century later by Captain Cook, became British Colony, 1840. Native (Maori) revolts against British rule, 1845-8 and 1860-70. Maoris now have four members in House of Representatives (80 members in all).

Total population of N.Z. just over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; Maoris 75,000. Three-fifths of population lives in towns. Most important activity is pastoral agriculture; N.Z. exports wool, frozen meat, butter and cheese. Some gold and coal worked. Recent economic report estimated that N.Z. could easily absorb twice its present population.

MAP 66

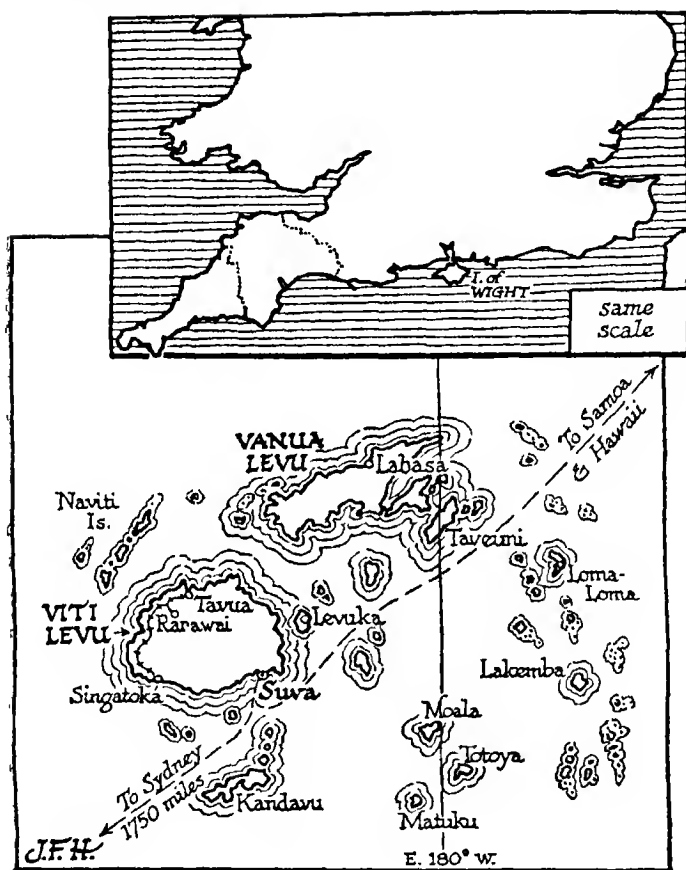


AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (6)

NEW GUINEA—excluding Australia and Greenland, largest island in world (nearly 1,500 miles from east to west)—is divided into three areas: (1) Dutch (western) New Guinea; (2) the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, with the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, formerly German and now administered by Government of Australia; and (3) British New Guinea, or Papua, originally annexed by Government of Queensland, 1883, now controlled by Australian Federal Government.

Total population of New Guinea, about a million; estimated that 75 per cent of native population destroyed by diseases brought by white traders between 1860 and 1890. Interior, especially of Dutch area, little explored. Main product, copra. Steadily increasing output of gold from mandated area during recent years.

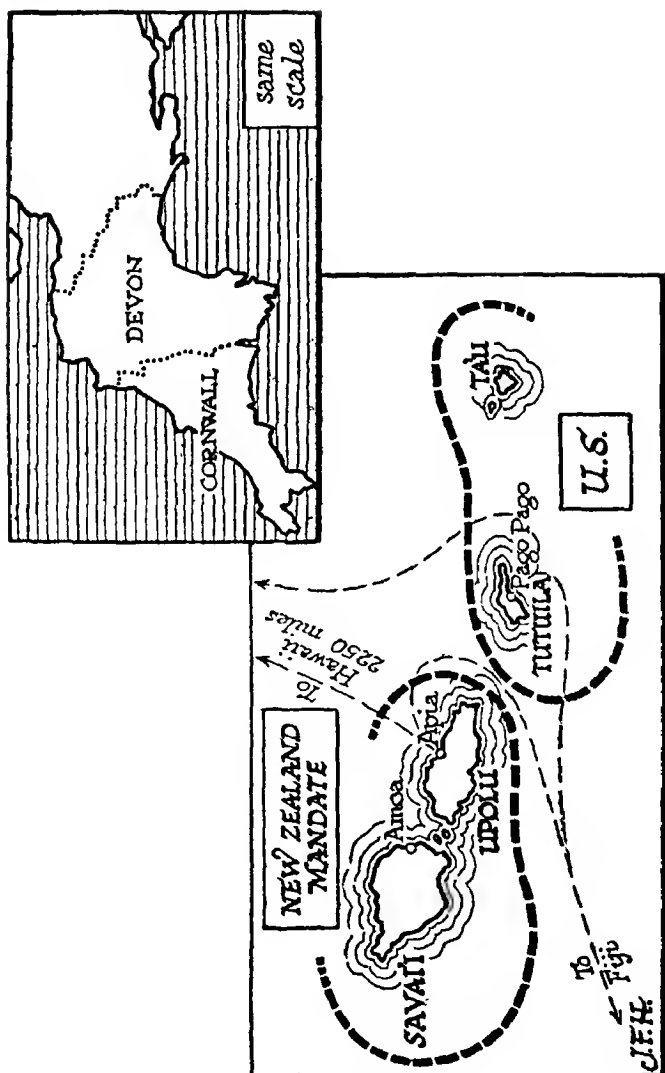
MAP 67



AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (7)

FIJI ISLANDS, taken by Britain, 1874, to forestall German "penetration," are headquarters of British High Commissioner in Western Pacific. About 250 islands (80 inhabited) in group, of which two largest are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Total population, just under 200,000, of which about half are Fijians and nearly half Indian immigrants. Decline in Fijian population arrested in recent years, but increase as yet quite small. Fiji exports sugar, copra, bananas, etc. There are sugar and rice mills, and 120 miles of small-gauge railway. Suva, the capital town, is a port on the steamship routes between Australia-Vancouver and Australia-San Francisco.

MAP 68

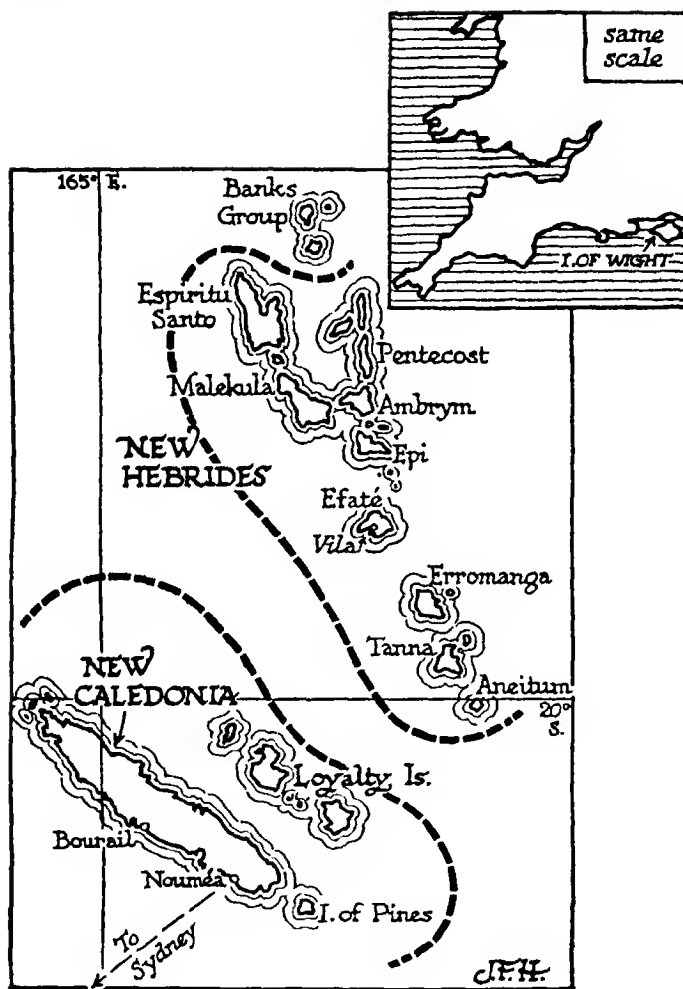


AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (8)

SAMOAN ISLANDS, lying between 400 and 500 miles north of Fiji, now divided between New Zealand (mandate) and the U.S. Britain, Germany, and the U.S. intervened in the islands in 1870's, ultimately agreeing, in 1889, to guarantee their neutrality and independence. Ten years later, Britain withdrew in favour of Germany, which annexed the western islands, and the smaller eastern islands were taken by the U.S. After the Great War the mandate for the German islands, Savai'i and Upolu, went to New Zealand. Population of Western Samoa, 53,000, including 623 Europeans. Principal town and port, Apia, on Upolu.

The American islands, with a population of 8,800, have the port of Pago Pago, a naval station, and port of call on Australia-North-American steamship routes. All the islands produce copra and some fruit.

MAP 69

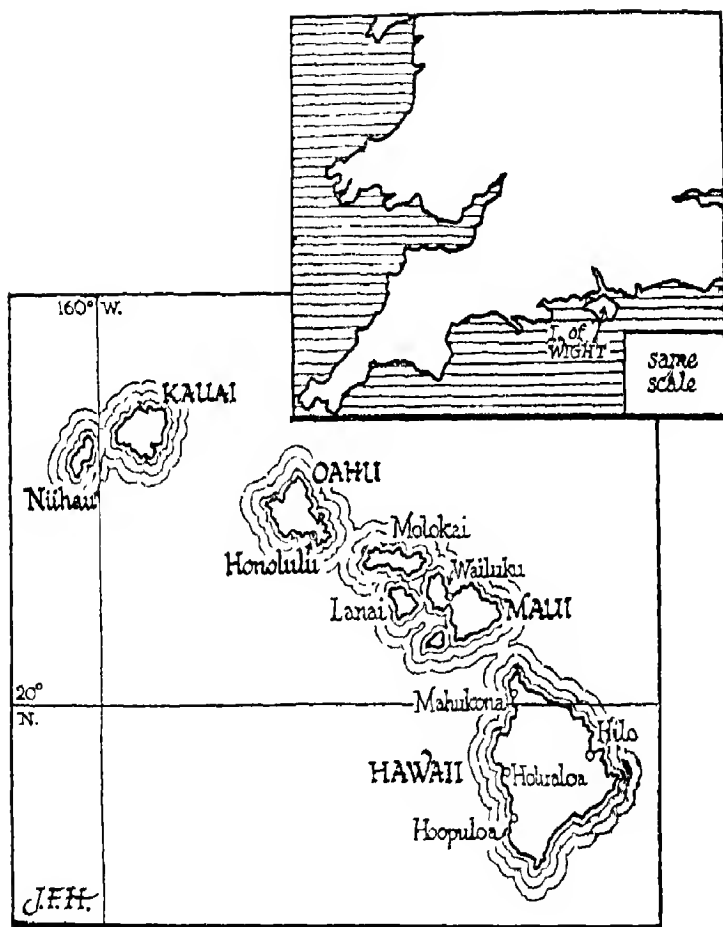


AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (9)

NEW CALEDONIA, centre of French administration in Western Pacific, is an island nearly 250 miles long with an area of 8,500 square miles, and a total population of 57,000, of whom about half are natives. Annexed by France, 1853, and used until 1900 as a penal colony. Produces copra, cotton, and coffee. Minerals important, especially nickel, iron, manganese, copper, and cobalt. Some industrial development. Capital town is port of Noumea, with regular steamship connection with Australia.

Chain of **NEW HEBRIDES** islands (lying north-east of New Caledonia), since 1906 jointly administered by Britain and France. Largest island, Espiritu Santo, has area of 1,500 square miles. Total population (native) 50,000, with about 1,000 whites (British and French). Copra, cocoa, and cotton are exported. Chief port, Vila, on island of Efate.

MAP 70



AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC (10)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, in Northern Pacific, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, remained independent until 1898 when, according to official records, the Hawaiians requested Government of U.S.A. to annex them. There is a Hawaiian Legislature (Senate and House of Representatives), with 21,000 Hawaiian and 12,500 American voters; and a delegate is sent to the U.S. Congress. There are twenty islands in all, of which Hawaii (area 4,015 square miles), Maui, Oahu (with the capital, Honolulu), and Kauai are the chief. Principal crops, sugar and pineapples. Over 1,000 miles of railway in the islands, and regular steamship and air services with the U.S. Population includes 27,000 Chinese, 140,000 Japanese, 27,000 Portuguese, and 63,000 Filipinos. The Hawaiians, who are Christians, number about 50,000.

**INDEX OF
POSSESSIONS**

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS

	<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
AMERICAN		
Alaska	54	120
Aleutian Islands .	54	120
Guam	61	134
Hawaii	61, 70	134, 152
Panama Canal Zone	57	126
Philippines . .	42, 48, 61	96, 100, 134
Samoa Islands .	61, 68	134, 148
West Indian Islands	58	128
BELGIAN		
Congo	15	42
BRITISH		
Aden	30-31	72-74
Andaman Islands	39	90
Australia	62-63	136-138
Bahrein Islands	32	76
Basutoland	16-18	44-48
Bechuanaland Protectorate . .	16-18	44-48
Borneo	47	106
Burma	39	90
Canada	50-53	112-118
Ceylon	37-38	86-88
Cyprus	1, 5	14, 22
Falkland Islands	59	130
Fiji Islands	67	146
Gambia	11	34
Gibraltar	1, 2	14, 16
Gold Coast	12	36
Guiana	60	132
Honduras	57	126
Hong Kong	42, 48	96, 108

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS

	<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
India	33-36	78-84
Jamaica	57, 58	126, 128
Kenya	21	54
Koweit	32	76
Kuria Muria Islands	31	74
Labrador	55	122
Malaya	44, 46	100, 104
Malta	1, 3	14, 18
Mauritius	20	52
Newfoundland	55	122
New Guinea	66	144
New Hebrides	69	150
New Zealand	65	142
Nicobar Islands	39	90
Nigeria	12, 13, 14, 23	36, 38, 40, 58
Nyasaland	19	50
Pacific Islands	61	134
Palestine	5, 29	22, 70
Perim Island	30	72
Rhodesia, N. and S.	19	50
Samoa, Western	68	148
Seychelles	20	52
Sierra Leone	11	34
Sokotra	31	74
Somaliland	22, 31	56, 74
South Africa, Union of	16-18	44-48
South-West Africa	16	44
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	10	32
Suez Canal Zone	5	22
Swaziland	16-18	44-48
Tanganyika	21	54
Tasmania	64	140
Transjordan	29	70
Trinidad	60	132
Uganda	21	54
West Indian Islands	58	128
DANISH		
Greenland	56	124

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS

	<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
DUTCH		
East Indies	45-47	102-106
Guiana	60	132
New Guinea	66	144
West Indian Islands	58	128
FRENCH		
Algeria	7, 8	26, 28
Cameroon	14	40
Dahomey	12	36
Equatorial Africa	14, 24	40, 60
Guiana	60	132
Guinea	11	34
Indo-China	43	98
Ivory Coast	12	36
Kwang-Chau-Wan	42	96
Madagascar	20	52
Mauritania	11	34
Morocco	8	28
New Caledonia	69	150
New Hebrides	69	150
Niger Colony	13	38
Pacific Islands	61	134
Pondichéry	35	82
Senegal	11	34
Somaliland	22, 30	56, 72
Sudan, French	11, 13	34, 38
Syria	29	70
Tunis	3, 8	18, 28
West Africa	24	60
West Indian Islands	58	128
EX-GERMAN	25	62
ITALIAN		
Abyssinia	6, 10, 22	24, 32, 56
Dodecanese Islands	4	20
Eritrea	22	56

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS

	<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Libya	3, 9	18, 30
Saseno Island	1	14
Somaliland	22	56
JAPANESE		
Dairen	40	92
Formosa	42	96
Korea	40	92
Manchukuo	41	94
Pacific Islands	61	134
Sakhalin Island	49	110
PORTUGUESE		
Angola	15	42
East Africa	19, 20	50, 52
Goa	35	82
Guinea	11	34
Macao	42	96
Timor	47	106
RUSSIAN		
Sakhalin Island	49	110
SPANISH		
Fernando Po	12	36
Morocco	2, 8, 11	16, 28, 34
Rio de Oro	11	34
Rio Muni	14	40

